The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,331—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1891.

CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.
CARNRICK & Co., LIMITED, LONDON.

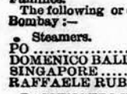
CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
15-0	8-8	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	15-0	8-8
11-0	6-8	Dinner—St. Julien, and La Rose	11-0	6-8
22-0	13-0		23-0	13-0
25-0	13-8	After Dinner—Lafit	25-0	13-8
37-8	19-12		37-0	19-12

"C. P. & Co.'s stock and selection of Clarets are the largest and rank as the finest in India."
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday. 1891.
B.I. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	17th Jan.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	24th "
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester.	31st "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell.	7th Feb.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	14th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	21st "
B.I. GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	28th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell.	7th Mar.
B.I. PESHAWAR	2927	600	W. A. Wheler	14th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	21st "
B.I. BENGAL	4499	800	W. Barratt	28th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell.	4th Apr.
B.I. ROSETTA	3525	700	G. Gadd	11th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	18th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	R. Stewart	25th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell.	2nd May
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	9th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	16th "

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

PEKIN	3998	600	P. Harris.	24th Mar
ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	7th Apr.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	About 1891.
BENGAL	4499	800	W. Barratt	15th Jan.
ROSETTA	3525	700	G. Gadd	29th "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 6th January, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
PO			1st Feb. 1891.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th Feb. 1891.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th Mar. 1891
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO.	5,000	800	1st April 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 7th February, 1891.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 12th, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Feb. 91.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Mar. 91

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 900	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
POSEIDON	L. Lemessich	4,200	650	15th Jan. '91

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons,	H.P.	To sail.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,800	500	24th Jan. '91

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 5th January, 1891.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on
ASIA	3,560	J. Laird	27th Jan.

THE above Steamer has been built specially in view of the Indian Trade, and has every comfort for First-class Passengers.
Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 2nd January, 1891.

CHEAP PASSAGES. HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS ; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEQUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.
Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, Saloon.
CONTINENTAL RAIL—TICKETS provided, and PULLMAN-CAR BERTHS engaged.
HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.
PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.
SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.
LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively, grouped in selected Saloon cabins ; special arrangement for Families and Parties.
INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.
ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.
INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.
Full particulars supplied and HANDBOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
28, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 14th January.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m., on 17th January, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on the 18th January, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 15th January, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASSA, AND LAMOO.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on or about 20th January.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 14th January 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked, furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING, KING Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates : Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired ; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers orwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

TOURIST AND GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED by P. and O. and all Lines of Steamers FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION, and special attention given to the selection of berths.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of Journey anywhere *en route*.
INTERPRETERS meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports to assist holders of Cook's Tickets.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.
Drafts issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at very favourable rates.
A Copy of "COOK'S ORIENTAL TRAVELLERS GAZETTE," containing latest information of Steamer Sailings, Quarantine, &c., &c., sent free on application to
THOS. COOK & SON,
Bombay, Rampart Row. Calcutta, 11, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC.

THIS popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored."

Price per doz. Quarts, Rs. 10-8 ; Pints, Rs. 6-0.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY.

PHOENIX BRAND.
MUCH ADMIRED FOR ITS PARTICULARLY FINE FLAVOUR.

Cash Rs. 25 PER DOZEN.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

JUST PUBLISHED—Rs. 2-8-0.

THE ADVENTURES OF

THOMAS BROWN,

A GRIFFIN,

By F. C. O. BEAMAN, Esq., C. S.

THACKER & CO., LD.

SYMPHONIUMS ! ! !

THE SYMPHONIUM is a self-acting MUSICAL BOX of a novel and ingenious construction. It has the advantage over all Musical Boxes, as it gets never out of tune, and will play ANY NUMBER of Tunes. Price, inclusive of 12 METAL discs or Tunes, Rs. 75, Rs. 130, and Rs. 175 each.

Additional Tunes from Re 1 to 1-8 each. We invit inspection.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LAZARUS' SPECIALITE SPECTACLES.

Can be obtained from and fitted by
THACKER and Co., LD.,

Bombay AGENTS TO MR. LAZARUS.
*** Descriptive Pamphlet and Price List, with instructions for Self-testing of Sight for those who cannot attend personally, will be sent on Application.

THACKER & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNES.

CASH. Per doz. Quarts. Rs.	a.				CASH. Per doz Pints. Rs.	a.
19	0	Still	BURGUNDY ..	Chablis	10	8
			A favourite White Dinner Wine.			
20	0	Still	BURGUNDY ..	Beaune	11	0
			A fine red full-bodied Wine.			
23	0	Still	BURGUNDY ..	Macon	12	8
			Distinguished for flavour and aroma.			
22	0	Still	BURGUNDY ..	Pommard	12	0
			This Wine is of fine character and in excellent condition.			
31	0	Still	BURGUNDY ...	Chambertin	17	0
			This is an exquisite Wine, possessed of every charm for which the finest Burgundies are famous.			
19	0	Fine	SAUTERNE ...	Barsac	10	0
			A good light refreshing Wine.			
22	0	Superior	SAUTERNE	From the Bordeaux Dist.	12	8
			Fine mellow flavour with good aroma.			
30	0	Haut	SAUTERNE	Very rich and fine	16	8

Old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

JUST IMPORTED A FINE SELECTION OF

Large size, for Carriage, from 8 As. each. **SPONGES.** Large size, for Bath, from 8 As. to Rs. 10 each.

TOOTH, HAIR, AND NAIL BRUSHES.
TOILET REQUISITES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

BOMBAY : Fort and Byculla. **PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,** POONA : Camp and City.
WINE AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

MR. LOCKHART'S GREAT JUBILEE PICTURE.

THE REPRODUCTION in Photogravure of this Picture, containing 290 PORTRAITS of those present at HER MAJESTY'S JUBILEE CEREMONIAL in Westminster Abbey, is now on view at

MESSRS. THACKER & CO.'S

The original Picture, painted by Mr. Lockhart for Her Majesty, is 12 feet by 8. The Reproduction, which gives all the Portraits almost as Faithfully as the Original, is 39 inches by 26 inches.

THACKER & CO., LD.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.
ELECTROTECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.

CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS :
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS' PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual ; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy ; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them : an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTAE VITAE, OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary ; the aged and infirm ; the nervous and debilitated ; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N. B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE

Is the latest Production of the Celebrated Manufacturers, MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE, of STUTTGART.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Supersedes in every respect the so favourably and widely known Sympathetic Square PIANOFORTE by the same Makers.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Has no rival in withstanding the Severest Test of an Indian Climate.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Keeps in tune for a longer period than even Instruments double or treble its Price.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
Though more costly, is sold at the same Price as its less costly Predecessor, the SYMPATHETIC SQUARE.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Has the most effective check-repeating action extant.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Is Durable, Superior, Elegant, has a Delicate Touch, is Powerful and Pure in Tone.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
None Genuine unless bearing the Name of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, STUTTGART, in full.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Carries a Guarantee of 5 YEARS for any Climate, a risk which no Firm in INDIA has ever cared or dared to run.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Is sold for Cash Rs. 780. One year, Rs. 72 per month ; two years, Rs. 38.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Has an Ivory Medallion with the following Inscription :—Built expressly for the Climate of India by Order of

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.

THESE Wines have been specially selected for us at the Vineyard, and are old and matured—

	Rs.	a.
OCEANA CLARET ..... per dozen A Wine specially selected for us. No Wine can be compared to this at the price for excellency of body.	12	0
OCEANA HERMITAGE ..... per dozen A smooth, light, fine Wine, of very superior Claret character.	20	0
OCEANA MARGEAU.....per dozen Perfect in bouquet and full-bodied. A fine, soft, and velvetty Wine.	21	0
OCEANA HOCK .....per dozen This Australian Hock is a fine, generous Wine, of same body and fine bouquet.	21	0

POONA: Temple House, Camp, and Bhoodwar Peth. **PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,** BOMBAY : Oriental Bank Buildings, and Byculla Bridge.

SUPERIOR TABLE DAMASK.

CLOTHS BEST
NAPKINS BELFAST
DOYLEYS BLEACH
REDUCED PRICES.

	Rs.	a.
Best Double Damask Cloths ; Rich Floral Patterns and other elegant designs, IN ALL SIZES .....from each	9	8
Rich Damask (Double) Table Napkins, to match cloths, if required, an extensive selection Hemmed ready for use .....from per doz.	9	8
Superior Damask Doyleys, Fringed large size selected choice patterns ...per doz.	6	0
Piece Damask to Fit all Tables ; any length cut, Neat Attractive Designs .....Per yard	3	0
BROWN LINEN ; afternoon Tea Cloths, Richly Embroidered in Silk, Deep Fringed Edges, a Novelty .....each	6	0

SPECIAL V. P. P. OR CASH DISCOUNT 10 PER CENT.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

THE COLLECTOR AND DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, THANA, will NOT ATTEND TO COMMUNICATIONS not properly STAMPED.

W. F. SINCLAIR,
Collector and District Magistrate, Thana.
Thana, January, 1891.

ANY PERSONS having CLAIMS against the Estate of the late Veterinary Surgeon J. H. STEEL are requested to forward the same, without delay, to Captain C. F. BAXTER, 2nd Gloster Regt., President of Committee of Adjustment.

PERAK GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

TENDERS are invited for the construction and subsequent maintenance for 12 months of a LINE of METRE GAUGE RAILWAY from the Port of Telok Anson on the Perak River to Tapah, a distance of about 22½ miles.
Plants and specifications may be seen at the offices of the Colonial Secretary, Singapore, the Resident Councillor, Penang, the Secretary to the Government at Perak at Taiping, and the Government Engineer for Railways at Telok Anson during the usual office hours.
Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tapah Railway" should be sent in to the Secretary to the Government of Perak at Taiping not later than the 1st February, 1891.

W. H. TREACHER,
Secretary to the Government of Perak.
Taiping, 4th November, 1890.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Director of the Indian Marine, Dockyard, through Registered Post, up to 1 p.m., Gunfire, on the 13th January, 1891, for the SUPPLY for three years at this Port by contract of ARTICLES of PROVISIONS for the use of H. M.'s Indian Marine Vessels at Bombay.
For further particulars see "Bombay Gazette" of the 4th December, 1890, or apply to the undersigned.

J. HEXT,
Director of the Indian Marine.
H. M. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 3rd December, 1890.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.

CHIEF OFFICE : 105, VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, S. W.
INDIAN DEPOT :—APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

PERMANENT and ANNUAL SUBSCRIBERS' TICKETS can now be obtained on application to the Agent. The subscription to the former is Rs. 21 except to existing Annual Subscribers to whom the charge is Rs. 18. The charge for Annual Tickets is Rs. 4 for the first year and Rs. 2 each subsequent year. Applications for Tickets by post must be accompanied by the subscription and 1 anna for postage. Cheques and Money Orders should be crossed Chartered Mercantile Bank of India.
Tickets are available to deal at the London Stores "and Depots."
For further information, address
THE MANAGING AGENTS,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપ્તુલા શેખ્આદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

ARAB HORSES ! PERSIAN HORSES ! !

FRESH BATCHES of EXCELLENT ARAB and PERSIAN HORSES, containing among them most of the best Horses landed this season, have arrived by the last ten Mails, at the well-known Commission Stables, at the Bellasis Junction Road, opposite Messrs. Treacher and Co, Ld., conducted by Messrs. Suleman bin Dawood and Co., the well-known importers of the best Arab and Persian Horses. The largest stock of horses in Bombay to select from, consisting of Racers, Hunters, Galloways and excellent Racing and Polo Ponies, suitable for Gentlemen, Nabobs, Rajas, Officers and Regimental purposes.

SULEMAN BIN DAWOOD & Co.,
Bellasis Junction Road, Byculla.

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ANOTHER ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
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Grouping the Colours with Tableau of Britannia.

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Tenders will be received up to 25th January, 1891. They should be sent in a sealed cover headed
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The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.
A. H. MACKENZIE,
Resident Engineer, Krishna Division.

THE CLYDESDAL DYEING AND MANUFACTURING CMPANY, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).

FINAL NOTICE.

CREDITORS of the above Company who have not already done so, are required on or before the 20th day of January, 1891, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their Debts or Claims to the Liquidators of the said Company, at their office in Graham's Building, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay. In default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts have been adjudicated upon.—Dated the 10th day of January, 1891.
JOHN MARSHALL,
J. M. DRENNAN,
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Glasgow Medical Journal	15 0	14 0	8 0
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SPECIAL DRAWING-ROOM ENTERTAINMENT.
MISS LONSDALE is now better and will appear at 10 p.m.
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A DIVIDEND has been declared for the six months ending 30th September, 1890, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.
Holders of "Bearer" Shares will receive payment on or after 15th January, 1891, on presentation of the coupons at the office here.
By order of the Directors,
A. F. SIMPSON,
Manager.
Bombay, 12th January, 1891.

THE *RAST GOFTAR* DEFENCE FUND.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE:
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	Rs.
Amount previously acknowledged	4,952
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Messrs. Ardashir and Co. and P. D. Magol, from Nariad	2
Rupees	5,095
Less, being twice published for Chaturbhuj Kalianji	10
Net Rupees	5,085

K. M. HEERAMANECK,
For Self and Co-Members of the Committee.
Bombay, 12th January 1891.

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THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, Tenders for the purchase of any number out of 3 lots of ASHES, two of which are lying near Engine House, Wari Bunder, and one at Engineer's Workshop, Byculla, where the same may be viewed on application.
All lots purchased to be removed within one month from date of acceptance of Tender.
Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the undersigned,) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 250 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.
Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender and before delivery is made.
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ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 9th January, 1891.

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MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 21st January, 1891, for the supplies and for the performance of certain works during the year 1891-92, as under:—

SUPPLIES.

1. Iron Castings.
2. Road Metal.
3. Sand-stone and Sea-sand.
4. Bullock Carts and Bullock pairs on hire.
5. Petty Stores.
6. Hardware.
7. Timber of all sorts.
8. Stationery and Drawing Materials.
9. Beef, Mutton, Bread for the Zoological collection at the Victoria Gardens.

WORKS.

10. Annual repairs to Municipal Buildings and construction of petty works, both to include the supply of chunam, sand, bricks and tiles.
11. Lighting Kerosine oil lamps.
12. Printing work for one year or three years. Samples of work required can be seen in the Commissioner's Office. Printed forms of tenders and conditions of contracts can be had on payment of Rupees five for each form of tender, at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner.

Samples of Road Metal, Sand-stone, Sea-sand, Picks, Powras and other similar articles, may be inspected in the Municipal Office by intending tenderers.
No notice will be taken of tenders for the supply of Stationary and Drawing materials unless accompanied with samples.
The usual deposit should be paid separately into the Chief Accountant's Office at the time of lodging tenders. The successful Tenderer will have to pay a further deposit as per the conditions of contract.
The successful Tenderers will have to pay the full stamp duty on their contracts and half the expenses of Advertising and Printing or preparing the contracts.
The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, and reserves the right before accepting tenders, of revising such of the rates in the successful tenders for Nos. 5, 6, and 10, as may appear to be exceptionally high.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 12th January, 1891.

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THE PILLS PREPARED BY THE ORIGINAL MAKERS,
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Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

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This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

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(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
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For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

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(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.
This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

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(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.
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(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 34), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
The Extract in this pill is made from the True Damiana Plant ("*Turnera Aphrodisiaca*"), and is a valuable aid to Phosphorus when required as a remedy for impotence.

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GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

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TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT or an Endowment a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age (or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the
Day of 18
what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name
Address
Occupation
188

Full Particulars on Application and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances, may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES' SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1862	£309,690	0 0
„ 1885	£988,156	0 0
„ 1886	£955,039	0 0
„ 1889	£1,104,173	16 10

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES. LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without references to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when Assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to	£3,473,114	5 9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£6,161,508	13 11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874	£2,957,174 12 4	1884	£5,348,407 9 2
1879	£4,260,595 15 1	1889	£6,161,508 13 11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL.....£3,200,000.
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.
E. C. MONOD,
Rampart Row, W. Acting Manager.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital.....$ 100,00,000. Paid up...$ 81,68,062·50
Balance in Course of Payment.....$ 18,31,937·50
Reserve Fund.....$ 54,82,127·20
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Col.
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Col.
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
A. H. PHILPOTTS, Esq., Carshalton Surrey.
EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent., on daily balances, if not under Rs. 500, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.
Terms for shorter periods on Application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.
Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND.....£140,000
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances, under Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per Annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

WHITWORTH'S ANGLO-INDIAN DICTIONARY.

A Glossary of Colloquial and official terms;
Of Divinities, Festivals, religions and sects;
Of Races, tribes, and languages;
Of Castes and occupations;
Of the different eras and systems of chronology;
Of Seasons crops, and land tenures;
And generally of all Indian terms used in English.
And of English words peculiarly used in India.
LONDON:—KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRUBNER & Co.
BOMBAY:—Thacker and Co.
Price, Rs. 9. Cash, Rs. 8-4. Postage, As. 6.
"Well designed, well printed, and handy."—*Saturday Review.*

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent Drug, and may be taken by the most Delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold by all Chemists, in small Tins.

SERVANTS' CLOTHING!

SERVANTS' CLOTHING!!
FOR
BROADCLOTHS, SERGES, TWEEDS
AND
BLANKETING,
Of all colours and pieces and suitable for all grades of servants.
APPLY TO THE
ELGIN MILLS,
CAWNPORE.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISE

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	6 pr. ct.	Rs. 937½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	200	all	5 pr. ct.	975
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	925
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	130
Chartered Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£23
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr. ct.	—
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	16⅞
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	20	1450
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	495
Anglo-Indian	2,345	100	100	2	75
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	7½pr.ct.	500
Bombay Unlicd	900	1,000	1,000	25	700
BombayCotton Manfg Co	600	500	500	20	415
Central India	3,750	500	500	65	975
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	945
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	Rs. 25	580
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	20	635
Coorla Mills	950	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	475
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	490
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	850
Empress	2,100	500	all	Rs. 25	580
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	500
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	105
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	830
Hinguughat Mill	700	500	500	40	650
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	580
Hydersbad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	840
ImperialCotton	900	500	500	..	370
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	930
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Rs. 25	600
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	345
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	10	235
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	25	810
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	85
Khandelah	750	1,000	1,000	30	680
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,800	1,000	40	530
Leopold	3,500	100	100	Rs. 10	135
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	900
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,900
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	335
Manboob Shahi Mills (gulbarga)	2,400	500	500	pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 50	1,205
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	0	115
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,620
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	17½
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	710
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	385
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	10
Presidency Mills Co(Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	1,110
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,425
SholaporeMills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,340
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	275
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	230
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	575
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	400
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	390
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	740
QueenMills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	710
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,050
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	20	660
UnionSpinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	800
Britania Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	700

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	215
	750	150	150	7½	160
Backbay Baths	600	50	50	12	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	90
Bapty Bros	6,625	200	185	18	40
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	70	750
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,700
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	33⅓	925
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	90
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	825
Deccan Ice Co	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	20
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	400
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 11	180
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	1,000
Geyer &Co., Ld	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety-Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	11½
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	75
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	26½	255
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	80
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	50
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	75
NapierHotelCo	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	180
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	65
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	375
Prince of WalesFireIn.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd	2,000
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	63
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	.. 9	80
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	..	70
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	880
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	90
Telephone Co	9,200	25	25	5-8	12½
Western India Flour	—	—	—	—	16

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,980xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	800	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	825
Apollo	750	2,400	2,208	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	375
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	135
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	—	505
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	360
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,350
English Press and Manfg. Port	190	250	..	Rs. 20	197½
French	515	8,500	8,500	150	525
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	20	410xd
Hemgolf Press Co., Ld.	450	450	500	30	
Khanagaum	750	100	all	33½	155
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	240	450	450	54	425
Mercantile	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Motasell Co	1,000	125	125	10	60xd
Munmar M	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	450
New Berar	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	172½
New Indian	1,200	500	500	45	550
Prince of Wales	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	97½
Sabapathy(Bellary)	600	500	500	40	410
Sassoon	800	500	500	120	500
Sind and Punjab Co	300	500	500	2	500
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,100xd
Sorab Woollen Mills	400	2,000	750	50	425
Volkart	1,200	250	250	..	210
	—	1,000		Rs. 80	740

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	..	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,400
B. B. & C. I. R. New Shares	..	£ 18	—	do.	420

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 20-19
China Leaf	„ 21-2
Pekin Bar Gold, New	„ 20-8
Do. Old	„ 20-16
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	„ 20-13
English Sovereigns	„ 13-2
Do. Dragons	„ 13-1
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	„ 105-8
Bar Silver 17 Do.	„ 105-10
Spose Silver	„ 105

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Lecture by Dr. Rustom N. E. Ranina, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 5-30 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Hudson's Surprise Party, Novelty Theatre, 9 p. m.
Columbia Skating Rink.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 11th :—Mondego (s), from Mauritius ; and Byculla (s), Rangoon. Yesterday :—Bengal (s), and Oriental (s), from London ; and Oriental (s), Zanzibar.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Labourdonnais (s), for Aden, &c. ; Baghdad (s), Persian Gulf ; Wardha (s), an Falls of Inversnaid (s), Calcutta ; and I. M. S. Clive, Karachi.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Sculptor entered the dock on Saturday, the s.s. Clan Graham on Sunday and the s.s. Tay, Mondago and Kerbela yesterday and the s.s. Labourdonnais and Wardha left the dock yesterday.

A DINNER TO THE POOR.—The annual dinner to the poor of the Lt. Isabel's (Ladies) Association, Mazagon Circle, was given on Sunday last.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Eiffel Tower entered the dock on Sunday and the s.s. Bengal yesterday and the s.s. Bisagno left the dock on Sunday.

AN ARAB PILGRIMAGE TO MECCA.—Syed Mahomed Alsagoff and nine other Arabs, accompanied by ten women, arrived from Singapore on the 9th instant, and have tenanted a bungalow, in Chinchpoogli. The party sails for Mecca in a few days.

DNYAN PRASARAK MANDALI.—The second lecture of the season 1890-91 will be delivered under the auspices of the above Society, at the Framji Cowasjee Institute at 5-30 p.m., to-day, by Dr. Rustom N. R. Ranina on "The Structure of the Human Body." The lecture will be illustrated with diagrams. The lecture is open to the public.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.—The Ranee Bedsarum Kooverbai, of Mirzapore, arrived at the Victoria Termines on Sunday morning, with a retinue of 52 followers. She has taken up her residence at Cowasji Patel Road.—Jumaludin, the nephew of Vikram Jung Bahadur, a Nawab of Hyderabad, Deccan, arrived from Mecca yesterday, and drove to Hajee Ismael Hubib's bungalow, in Love Lane, Byculla, where he is to reside during his stay in Bombay.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The string band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will perform the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, at 5-45 this evening :—

Polka	B. J. O.
Overture	Olga — Deflace.
Valse	Venetia — C. Lowthian.
Fantaisie	Sur Les Puritains — Robillard.
Valse	Mia Cara — Bucalossi.
Selection	Il Travatore — Verdi.
Lancers	Mikado — Bucalossi.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SERIOUS ACCIDENTS.—Ameena, a Mahomedan girl, aged 7, was late yesterday evening, removed to the Sir Jamsetjee Hospital, from Temker Mohla, suffering from very severe burns all over her body. The unfortunate child is said to have upset a naked kerosine oil lamp when her clothes caught fire.—Atmaram Sonao,a Hindu, aged 30, an operative in the Essa Buliffa Spinning and Weaving Mills, Parel, and living at Chowpada, was also conveyed to the same hospital with severe injuries, necessitating, it is feared, an amputation of his right arm. The unfortunate person's hand got caught in some machinery. The arm was drawn in and dreadfully mangled and he lost much blood before reaching hospital.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Lieutenant Singer, of the Royal Artillery, stationed at Upper Colaba, reports that his bungalow was entered on Saturday night, and a box containing some cash and studs stolen therefrom.—Ebram Ismail, of Kambeker Street, reports the theft of currency notes, valued at Rs. 325, from his house on the night of the 7th instant.—Kurimbhoy Kakibhoy Pudumsee, a furniture dealer, in Kalbadevie Road, reports the theft of Rs. 120 in cash,the same night.—Bazabai, a woman, who works as a mill-hand, and living with her brother in Gunpowder Lane, reports that her boarder, named Itu Gunu, has absconded with cash and notes to the value of Rs. 100. The thief is supposed to have gone to Savuntwadi.

SUICIDE BY DROWNING.—Soma Babu, a labourer, in McKenzie's Timber Factory, on the night of the 7th instant, committed suicide by throwing himself into a well. For the past six weeks he had been suffering from fever and dysentery, and when told that he would require to quit his lodgings he became very depressed, and replied that he would be better dead as there was no charm in life for him. On the night of Tuesday last, he threw himself into a well containing 21 feet of water. His body was discovered yesterday and recognised by his friends. Dr. T. Blaney, the Coroner, held an inquest on the body and the jury returned a verdict of suicidal drowning, while in a state of a delirium through fever.

FIRES AT BYCULLA.—At 2 a. m. yesterday morning fire broke out in a house, in Bellasis Road, occupied by Gunia Anaji, a Marwaree money-lender. It appears a box of sulphur matches accidentally got ignited and some clothes and papers lying near by caught the blaze. The fire was quickly suppressed by the inmates of the house, some of whom were awake at the time. The damage fortunately was trifling.—About noon yesterday, another fire was reported in Haines' Road, Mahaluxmee. It originated through the careless use of the fire-place, and a child is said to have done the mischief by playing with fire when unobserved. Three cadjan huts were completely burnt down before the fire brigade could be summoned. The damage is estimated at Rs. 80.

A CORRECTION.—The following letter has been addressed to us :—SIR,—I shall be glad if you will allow me to draw your attention to a slight error, which has been made in your report of the evidence in the case brought by me against A. F. Gregory. (1.) The accused's salary is stated to be Rs. 120 per mensem, it ought to have been Rs. 20. (2.) I am reported to have said that Mr. Fentiman, the General Superintendent of the Wesleyan Church in Western India, had no jurisdiction over either myself or A. F. Gregory. What I said was to the effect that Mr. Fentiman had nothing whatever to do with A. F. Gregory, as his appointment did not rest with him. I did not refer to myself at all.—Yours, &c., F. G. Charter, Acting Wesleyan Chaplain, Bombay.

A DRUNKARD'S FREAK.—Luximon Ellappa was yesterday prosecuted at the Esplanade Police Courts by Inspector Saunders for the theft of a white cotton *dhotur*,on Saturday night. The evidence of the complainant, Govind Goorria, a shoemaker, went to show that the prisoner snatched the cloth off his head, whilst they were conversing at a liquor shop, in Dhobie Talao. Luximon thrust the complainant up against a door and made good his escape, injuring the latter in the scuffle on the forehead. The police on investigation discovered the wearing apparel in the possession of *Marwares*. Accused admitted the charge but denied drinking liquor in company with the complainant on the night in question. A previous conviction was produced and the bench sentenced Luximon, to undergo rigorous imprisonment for three months.

A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.—A Hindu lad, aged 8 years, named Runchode Rutna, was knocked down by a phaeton, in Bhuleshwar, on Sunday, and fractured his left arm.—A mendicant, assaulted a Native Christian in a toddy shop, at Duncan Road, and absconded before he could be arrested. The assaulted man's face has been seriously disfigured, necessitating his detention at the Sir Jamsetji Hospital.—Mahomed Khan Ali, a Mahomedan lad, employed in the Muder Mills, Worlee, received severe injuries to his head and chest while at work on Saturday. The injuries were of such a nature as to render his admission into hospital necessary.—Tatecha, a Hindu, aged 45, while sweeping the hold of the s. s. Imaum, slipped and fell from a height of seven feet on his head. The result was concussion of the brain, necessitating his detention in the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

A JUVENILE THIEF.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. C. W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Nolan prosecuted Ismail Jaffer, a Borah boy of thirteen, on a charge of theft of a brass drinking vessel and a piece of zinc sheeting, valued at fourteen annas. The prisoner, it appears, was arrested on Sunday morning by a policeman on suspicion, it appearing an odd circumstance to the latter for a Borah boy to carry a purdesee's lota. During confinement the culprit admitted the offence and police enquiry led to the finding of the owner who identified the property. Prisoner's counsel pleaded that his Worship might not incarcerate his client but let him off with a fine only. The father of the boy, he said, who was present in court, would immediately send his son, who had left his protection and got into bad company, to his native country. The Magistrate convicted the youth on the evidence recorded and sentenced him to receive sixteen stripes with the rattan.

SERIOUSLY ATTACKED BY DOGS.—Mr. Cowasji Cursetji,a well-known dubash, residing at Dadur, on the 16th November last, subpœned Mr. T. Dunn, a plumber, of the G. I. P. Railway Company, and his wife Rose Hannah Elizabeth Dunn, with trespassing into his compound and abusing him. An apology outside of Court was tendered and accepted through the intervention of Mr. Edulji Sorabji Ghanet, a merchant. The compromise was written on stamped paper and signed by Mr. and Mrs. Dunn on the 3rd ultimo. Yesterday evening the Dunns and a Miss Coombes, a schoolmistress who lives with them, were walking near their gate when Mr. Cowasji who lives in the same compound passed by. Mr. Dunn is said to have set his three dogs on to the Parsee gentleman, who was very seriously bitten on the chest, thigh, and shin. His linen clothes were saturated with blood on his being driven to the Sir Jamsetji Hospital at ten o'clock last night. If the injured man is well enough, it is expected, the case will come on before the Second Presidency Magistrate to-day.

ASSAULTING A VICTORIA DRIVER.—Henry Brown, a decently-dressed European, was yesterday presented on warrant by Constable Fleming before Mr. Richardson, at the Esplanade Police Courts, and charged with having been drunk and disorderly. The evidence disclosed that Brown engaged a hack victoria, on the 5th instant, and was driven from the vicinity of the Byculla Club to the Byculla Hotel, and thence to the Docks, thereby incurring a fare of Rs. 3. On the driver Wuzeeer Noora, demanding his money Brown struck him with a stick and threw his lantern away, causing damage by breakage amounting to Rs. 8. The accused said he was very sorry for not responding to the warrant, attributing his inability to attend Court through detention in hospital. His defence was that one of the lamps was broken before he entered the gharry. As the driver, Brown alleged, struck him with the whip and hurt his finger, he retaliated, and in endeavouring to hit the victoria-driver broke the lamps with his stick. The accused did not think his behaviour had been disorderly, and he was not in the habit of getting drunk. His motives for attempting to strike the complanant was to make him go. He had not the opportunity, however, of effecting his intention, as his stick was unhappily too short, and did not reach the driver. The Magistrate inflicted a fine of Rs. 5. Prisoner thanked his Worship, and left the Court.

THEFT ON BOARD SHIP.—At the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, before Mr. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, Constable Stirling prosecuted Hurry Ballajee, who described himself as "a wanderer," on a charge of theft of gold and silver jewellery, silver vessels and cash estimated to be altogether worth Rs. 520. From the evidence of Vishnu Succaram Baput, the complainant, who is employed in the Revenue Department, Baroda State, it appeared that the prisoner stole the property on the night of the 10th inst., on board Messrs. Shepherd and Co.'s ferry-boat Shastri, which sailed from Jaigarh for Bombay. The theft was discovered at one o'clock in the morning by complainant's servant who noticed a wicker basket amongst his master's luggage with the lid cut open and the ornaments missing. The occurrence was reported to the captain of the vessel, and on a search being instituted the offence, was traced to the accused. On the vessel reaching this port on Sunday morning, Hurry was given into police custody at Coolee Bunder. During his confinement on board he denied the accusation. On a search being made a valuable gold ornament was found in his possession whereupon the prisoner, finding his theft discovered yielded up some more of the articles, although it is believed a part had been thrown overboard by Hurry. On being placed before his Worship he pleaded guilty. Constable Stirling produced a previous conviction which the prisoner admitted. The sentence was that Hurry should undergo rigorous imprisonment for two years with hard labour.

SERIOUS CHARGE OF POISONING.

GOPAUL, a young Hindu, and two of his friends, who, it may be remembered, were reported to have on Christmas' Eve administered datura poison mixed with sweetmeats, to three women, named Radhi, Rungu, and Fatna, were brought before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday. Mr. Little, the Crown Prosecutor, instructed by Police Superintendent Grennan, conducted the case for the prosecution, and Messrs. Balkrishna and DeSouza defended the accused. It appeared that the first two accused called at the house of the women, when one of them pretending to be very hungry, proposed that Rungu should go for some sweatmeats, for which he paid. Then another of the accused sent for some eau-de-cologne, and pan-supari. On the woman returning one anna that remained, she was told to buy milk with it to drink after eating the sweatmeats. When the milk was brought accused No 2 mixed the sweatmeats with it. Then, as though if had just dawned on him he questioned Rungu as to her caste. She said she was a *kolati*, on which the first two accused remarked that they would break their caste if they drank the milk which had been touched by her. Instead of throwing the milk away the women naturally asked to share it. Accused Nos. 1 and 2 gave them equal quantities. In a short time the women became very sick and the accused, becoming alarmed, tried to escape, but one was seized by some other women who were present. The police being called, the women were removed to the Sir Jamsetji Hospital. The captured man's disclosures led to the arrest of the other two accused. The third accused is alleged to have provided the narcotic, and is therefore charged with abetment of the offence.

After the statements of the women were taken, Mr. Balkrishna submitted that if his Worship meant to commit the case to the High Court he would reserve his defence.

His Worship replied that it would be premature for him to give an opinion just then. They might enter into the evidence, and see if a *prima facie* case has been made out.

The Crown Prosecutor remarked that from the mass of evidence in his hands, he had no doubt whatever of such an issue.

Mr. DeSouza, who represented the third accused only, said, that so far, his client had not been touched, and the point at issue was immaterial to him.

His Worship thought they should proceed, and Mr. Balkrishna again submitted that he would rather not unprofitably engage the time of the Court.

The hearing was adjourned.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Jan. 14.—Municipal Standing Committee.
15.—Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Company.
15.—Municipal Corporation.
19.—Municipal Corporation.
20.—Annual University Convocation.
21.—Scottish Orphanage Concert.
21.—Municipal Standing Committee.
21.—Dance at the Ladies' Gymkhana.
22.—Fort Ward election, Municipal office.
22.—Municipal Corporation.
23.—Bombay Volunteer Artillery Ball.
26.—Royal Yacht Club Dance.
26.—Municipal Corporation.
28.—Municipal Standing Committee.
29.—The Fancy Goods Trading Company.
31.—Bombay Gymkhana Races.
Feb. 2.—Conversazione, Bombay Art Society, Secretariat.
2.—First Criminal Sessions.
3.—First Criminal Sessions.
3.—Bombay Art Exhibition, Secretariat.
4.—Municipal Standing Committee.
4.—First Criminal Sessions.
5.—First Criminal Sessions.
7.—Back Bay Baths Blindfold Race.
7.—Bombay Gymkhana Races.
7.—Mr. G. C. Miln opens the Novelty Theatre.
9.—Royal Yacht Club Dance.
9.—Byculla Club Ball.
11.—Municipal Standing Committee.
18.—Municipal Standing Committee.
20.—Census Enumeration commences.
21.—Bombay Races.
21.—Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
23.—Bombay Races.
23.—Royal Yacht Club Dance.
25.—Bombay Races.
25.—Census Operations.
25.—Municipal Standing Committee.
26.—Census Operations.
27.—Bombay Races.
27.—Census Operations.
28.—Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
Mar. 2.—Annual Entertainment, Bombay Swimming Club.
4.—Municipal Standing Committee.
9.—Royal Yacht Club Dance.
11.—Municipal Standing Committee.
18.—Municipal Standing Committee.
21.—Royal Yacht Club Dance.
23.—Royal Yacht Club Dance.
25.—Municipal Standing Committee.
30.—Royal Yacht Club Dance.

WE (*Daily Telegraph*) regret to learn that Sir Charles Halle has determined to abandon the orchestral concerts till now given by him in St. James's Hall, and that the remaining three of the present series will not take place. We are scarcely surprised at the step, the real wonder being that, after such an experience as the enterprise went through last year, a second season was attempted. The event, which may shortly be followed by the decease of London symphony concerts, is one that calls not only for regret but consideration, in order to make discovery of the true reason why not only orchestral concerts but those of other kinds are falling away from central London.

THE INDIAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE following is a list of the principal prize-winners at the last Indian Rifle Association meeting (1890) :—

MATCH I.—THE PRESIDENT'S PRIZE.

	Points.
Lieut E W Thelwall, Phillour	70
Capt R Tickner, Kotri	68
Lieut H Dale, Jubbulpoor	67

MATCH II.—THE HOLKAR PRIZE.

Lieut E W Thelwall, Phillour	35
Cr Sergt-major J Walker, Bangalore	34
Qr Mr Sergt R Adolphus, Bangalore	34
Corpl E G Windle, Coonoor	34
Vol W Leach, Lucknow	34
Lce Sergt G Sidney, Mian Meer	34
Corpl Houlihan, Mooltan	34
Sergt J Scott, Sibi	34
Trooper A Rose, Silchar	34

MATCH III.—THE TAKHTSINGJEE (BHOWNAGAR) PRIZE.

Capt J S C Davis, Allahabad	34
Sergt Instr Eden, Bangalore	34
Vol J O M Farrell, Calcutta	34
Corpl A Gaspor, Calcutta	34
Duffadar Mahmud Khan, Fyzabad	34
Color Sergt J Mawhood, Kirkee	34
Vol J E Kirby, Kotri	34
Lce-Corpl H Viney, Mian Meer	34
Lieut E W Theiwall, Phillour	34

MATCH IV.—THE NIZAM'S PRIZE.

Vol G B Ellis, Allahabad	50
Vol C Ross, Calcutta	49
Corpl Houlihan, Mooltan	49
Major J Rickie, Sibi	48

MATCH V.—THE GOVERNOR'S PRIZE.

Vol J O M Farrell, Calcutta	50
Mr D W Macpherson, Ghadechi	49
Lieut E W Thelwall, Phillour	49
Sergt Instr B Vigrass, Allahabad	48
Corpl Houlihan, Mooltan	48

MATCH VI.—THE KOLHAPUR CUP.

Capt R Tickner, Kotri	68
Lieut and Qr Mr D Strachan, Mian Meer	68
Sergt Instr G Girard, Calcutta	67
Vol J E Kirby, Kotri	67
Pte J A Harris, Mian Meer	67
Corpl Houlihan, Mooltan	67
Major J Rickie, Sibi	67

MATCH VII.—THE GAEKWAR'S PRIZE.

Vol J O M Farrell, Calcutta	35
Mr W F Whitehead, Calcutta	34
Sergt Instr G Girard, Calcutta	34

MATCH VIII.—THE MEAKIN PRIZE.

Pte H Camillo, Mian Meer	35
Color Sergt E Thomas, Coorla	34
Sergt Murphy, Nagpur	34
Color Sergt Fraser, Poona I	34
Pte W Roberts, Poona II	34
Major C P Ridley, Sialkot	34

MATCH IX.—THE MEMBERS' MATCH.

Color Sergt E A LeFranc, Calcutta	68
Color Sergt J Mawhood, Kirkee	68
Vol J E Kirby, Kotri	67
Maj J A Barlow, Sialkot	67

MATCH X.—THE LONG RANGE CONTEST.

Sergt Instr H Cope, Allahabad	50
Sergt Instr Cosserat, Nagpur	50
Capt C T Becker, Allahabad	48
Cr Sergt-major J Walker, Bangalore	48
Vol J O M Farrell, Calcutta	48

MATCH XI.

Vol G J Ellis, Allahabad	50
Sergt-maj Reader, Bangalore	50
Cr Sergt-major J Walker, Bangalore	50
Capt R Tickner, Kotri	50
Sergt Instr J Butler, Lucknow	50
Lce-Corpl H Viney, Mian Meer	50
Sergt A J Yardley, Mian Meer	50
Corpl Reeves, Mooltan	50
Lce-Corpl C G Spencer, Sialkot	50

MATCH XII.—THE TRAVANCORE PRIZE.

Capt C T Becker, Allahabad	50
Sergt Instr H Cope, Allahabad	50
Vol G J Ellis, Allahabad	50
Sergt-major Reader, Bangalore	50
Cr Sgt-major J Walker, Bangalore	50
Vol C Ross, Calcutta	50
Mr W F Whitehead, Calcutta	50
Lieut F W English, Coorla	50
Color Sergt D Thomas, Coorla	50
Corpl J Durham, Hubli	50

MATCH XIII.—THE JANJIRA PRIZE (SPORTSMENS' CONTEST).

Sergt Dr P McKenna, Ahmednagar	58
Sergt-major E Murray, Ahmednagar	57
Pte J Riley, Ahmednagar	56
Lce-Corpl J Viney, Mian Meer	56

MATCH XIV.—THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S PRIZE.

Naik Sispalsingh, Silchar	69
Sergt Dr P McKenna, Ahmednagar	68
Lce-Sergt G Sidney, Mian Meer	66
Pte H Garrish, Mian Meer	65

MATCH XV.—THE BAYLEY VOLUNTEER CONTEST.

Vol W Leach, Lucknow	67
Capt C M Leonard, Bangalore	66
Sergt-major W L Harwood, Calcutta	66
Vol T Clarke, Kirkee	66

LIST OF MEDAL-WINNERS.

I R A CHAMPIONSHIP AND GOLD MEDAL.
Lieut E W Thelwall, N-W R Vols, Phillour 565

I R A SILVER MEDAL.
Capt C T Becker, K O S B, Allahabad ... 548

I R A BRONZE MEDAL.
Capt R Tickner, Kotri ... 540

NATIONAL R A SILVER MEDAL.
Lieut E W Thelwall, N W R Vols, Phillour 255

BENGAL P R A SILVER MEDAL.
Major J Rickie, 1st P V R, Sibi ... 176

HYDERABAD R A SILVER MEDAL.
Major C P Ridley, Sialkot ... 224

SOUTHERN I R A SILVER MEDAL.
Corpl Houlihan, Mooltan ... 199

BOMBAY P C R A SILVER MEDAL.
Cr Sergt-major J Walker, Bangalore ... 148

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 10th January as compared with the statement of the 3rd January 1890 :—

LIABILITIES.	Jan. 3. Rs.	Jaa. 10 Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	33,00,000	33,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	62,30,236	43,00,676
Do. do. at Branches	24,28,462	22,51,002
Other Deposits	6,09,24,786	6,51,73,583
Post Bills	6,374	3,646
Cash Credits, undrawn	1,46,191	2,49,928
	Rs. 8,30,36,049	8,55,78,835
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	77,35,151	10,292,097
Cash Credits on do. do.	14,93,079	17,06,764
Loans do. do.	16,58,581	25,76,269
Current Accounts overdrawn	2,407	346
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,52,67,426	1,61,11,362
Stamps, &c.	30,869	30,345
Dead Stock Rs. 6,76,992 Amt. applied in reduction 2,85,000	3,91,949	3,91,992
B

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPTICIANS—TWO COMPETENT OPTICIANS REQUIRED. Must have had Experience in suiting Spectacles. Good address indispensable. Europeans preferred. Apply Messrs. MARCKS & Co, Ld., 43, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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MOTIVALA'S DYSENTRODYNE, a never-failing remedy in Dysentery of all kinds, with blood or slime, Colic, Vomiting and ordinary Diarrhœa. It has cured numerous hopeless cases. "It acts like a charm and is worth its weight in gold." Price 4 and 8 annas per phial. See very numerous certificates in the Handbills, for which apply to S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

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CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

JUST PUBLISHED.—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1891.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound. Price Rs. 5. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

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HALL MARKED 18-Kt. GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—A fresh Consignment of London-made Keeper Rings of MIZPHIA, BUCKEL, CURVED, CHASED, and many other elegant Designs just to hand. Price Rs. 15 only. Well worth money.—JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watch Maker and Jeweller, 97, Meadows Street.

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HUTCHINSON & CO.,

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GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1891.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

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While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

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OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical Surveying, Drawing, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical appliances, as Expeditiously and Cheaply as any firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of public patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory manner and guaranteed.

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OF

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BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewa-Kantha, together with Appendixes and a copious Index."

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MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY, 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE GOLD WATCHES SPECTACLES, RINGS, &c.

Messrs. SHERIFF, SON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, opposite to the Old Secretariat, TOMORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., a splendid and valuable assortment of gold watches for ladies and gentlemen, comprising chronographs, minute and quarter reapter, automatic keyless hunting and half-hunting, and studded with valuable gems on engraved, engine-turned and enamelled cases, by Messrs. Favre-Leuba & Co., and others, being a fitting opportunity to avail themselves to secure the best description of watches, very fancy and delicate gold spectacles, folders and riding bows, a pair of earrings and a broach studded with diamonds and safya, and some fancy rings studded with pearls, rubies, &c.

Catalogues are ready, and the watches, &c., are on view.

SHERIFF, SON & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, January 13, 1891.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDS AND BUILDINGS BETWEEN THE MAHALUXMEE AND HAINES ROADS.

Under instructions from Charles Agnew Turner, Esquire, Official Assignee of the estate and effects of the firm of Haji Mitha Kasam, insolvents, and with the consent of Haji Sulleman Hajee Abdool Wahid, the equitable mortgagee, the following land with buildings and chawls standing thereon will, unless previously disposed of, be sold at the premises, firstly described on Haines Road, near Jacob's Circle, in one lot, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of January, 1891, at 4 p.m.

A piece of foras land on the east of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, and between the Mahaluxmi and Haines Roads, measuring about thirty-six thousand three hundred and sixty-one square yards.

FIRSTLY—A piece of Government foras land, lying on the south side of Clerk Road on the Byculla Flats, measuring about six thousand square yards.

SECONDLY—A piece of land lying on the south side of Arthur Road, measuring about six thousand square yards.

THIRDLY—A piece of foras land lying southwards of Government ground, and between the Clerk and Arthur Roads, measuring about 22,394 square yards.

FOURTHLY—A piece of foras land, lying on the northern side of Clerk Road, measuring about 1,919 square yards.

FIFTHLY—A piece of foras land situate on the south side of Clerk Road, measuring about 1,312 square yards.

A piece of land, lying in Falkland street, measuring about 14,955 square yards. Private offers may be made to the Official Assignee for purchase of the said property or any one of them, before the date of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, Solicitors, at their office on the Esplanade Road, above the National Bank Building, or to the undersigned, from whom the printed particulars and conditions, &c., may be obtained.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, January 13, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 12.

THE only additional news wired by Reuter on Saturday, and not included in our report of that evening's date, is an advance of ⅛ per cent. in Consols in London at 96⅛ ; a rise of 8 centimes in Paris Exchange on London, at fcs. 25·29 ; and the figures for the quantity of Cotton in sight in New York on Friday, which are given as 6,110,000 bales, against 5,840,000 bales visible a week previously.

IMPORTS OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS.—The shipments of *Cotton Cloth* to this port for the last month of the year just closed, show an increase in the principal line of *Plain Cottons* of rather over two million yards compared with the shipments for November, and of nearly 9¼ million yards as against those for December, 1889 ; while of *Coloured* and *Printed Cottons* the missions were smaller than those for the previous month, though larger than in the same month in the previous year. Of *Twis* the shipments were heavier in each comparison, but especially in the latter. We have now the figures for the whole of last year, and they show a considerable increase compared with these for the preceeding twelve months in every item excepting. *Printed Cottons*, say of 25⅞ million yards in *Plain Cottons*, of 14¼ million yards in *Coloured Cottons*, and of nearly 2½ million lbs. in *Twist* ; the decrease in *Printed Cottons*, on the other hand, having been nearly 11,000 yards.

	Dec. 1890.	Nov. 1890.	Dec. 1889
Bombay—			
Plain Cottons...yds.	43,800,000	41,750,000	34,600,000
Colored Cottons ,,	4,000,000	5,250,000	3,500,000
Printed Cottons ,,	5,250,000	7,950,000	3,700,000
Twist .....lbs.	1,500,000	1,350,000	950,000
Calcutta—			
Plain Cottons...yds.	75,800,000	65,650,000	78,850,000
Colored Cottons ,,	3,150,000	5,250,000	4,950,000
Printed Cottons ,,	1,450,000	1,950,000	2,250,000
Twist .....lbs.	1,350,000	1,100,000	1,000,000
Madras—			
Plain Cottons...yds.	5,950,000	700,000	7,850,000
Colored Cottons ,,	850,000	1,400,000	1,650,000
Printed Cottons ,,	700,000	850,000	1,700,000
Twist .....lbs.	900,000	1,050,000	950,000

	1890. For 12 months.	1889. For 12 months.
Bombay only—		
Plain Cottons.....yds.	504,755,000	478,859,000
Colored Cottons... ,,	65,700,000	51,574,000
Printed Cottons... ,,	93,600,000	109,521,000
Twist .....lbs.	15,800,000	12,970,000

MONEY—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Dec.	Rs. 19,29,560
,, ,, Branches ...	,,	,, 1,77,460
Other Deposits.....	Inc.	,, 45,43,797
Government Securities	,,	,, 25,56,946
Loans	,,	,, 9,17,688
Bills Discounted	,,	,, 8,43,936
Cash with other Banks	,,	,, 1,91,024
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	,, 25,04,626

Although the Presidency Banks Cash Balance stood on Saturday afternoon at some 534½ lakhs, showing thus a decrease of 25 lakhs since the date of the previous return, an analysis of the figures put forward in the weekly Statement issued to-day, discloses a net falling off in the trade demand for Money of close upon 28 lakhs ; a material increase both in Loans and Bills Discounted having been insufficient, by that amount, to counter-balance the large addition of 45½ lakhs to Private Deposits. It will be noticed that the greater part of the amount representing the diminution of trade requirements had been absorbed by the considerable addition to Government Securities ; but the large decrease in the Cash Balance would not have appeared but for Government withdrawals.

COTTON.—A considerable business has transpired in this market again to-day, some 3,500 bales of New Cotton having changed hands on the basis of previous rates, and with a quiet feelling still prevailing. The principal purchases have been in Akote Ginned at Rs. 177 ; Khangaum, at Rs. 181½ ; Julgaum, at Rs. 170½ ; Barsee, at Rs. 194-5½ ; and Akola Ginned, at Rs. 181 ; with smaller parcels of Hingunghat, at Rs. 193 ; Pachora, at Rs. 165½ ; and Dhulia, at Rs. 156-8 per candy. A little old Veraval also found buyers at Rs. 135-40 ; and Bhagalkotes, at Rs. 145½.

The official telegraphic reports from the Cotton districts advise cloudy weather in the Bengal circle, but no rain ; but otherwise the harvesting of the crop of the earlier growths was progressing in seasonable weather ; while picking was going on more or less in the Dhollera districts, and had become general at Broach, though the official description of the weather in this district as "cool hot weather" is scarcely intelligible.

WHEAT continues firm in tone but with only a moderate business passing, and last week's closing quotations are still named for all descriptions.

SEEDS have not been in much enquiry for export, but the tone of the market keeps steady, and rates are quite unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton.....	5,179 bales.
Wheat	30,985 cwt.
Linseed	7,070 ,,
Rapeseed	1,153 ,,
Gingelly	9,049 ,,
Groundnuts	2,203 ,,

FREIGHTS are firm. There is not much demand for tonnage, but holders are standing out for a further advance.

EXCHANGE, in sympathy with the higher quotations wired for Silver opened firm at our advance of ⅛ to 3-16d. on Saturday's final quotations, say at 1s. 6½d. for Bank Demand, and 1s. 6 13-16 to ¾d. for three months' sight Credits, the feeling remaining firm to the close, but with not much business passing either way. Forward Demand, for March delivery, was quoted at 1s. 6¾ ; and Credits at 1s. 15-16d. for this month, 1s. 7 1-16 for February, and 1s. 7 3-16 for March ; and ready rates as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 6¼d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 6⅝d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 6⅛d.	,,
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 6⅛d.	,,
Francs	1·98⅛	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been strong and advancing again to-day, and rates for Four per cents are 5-16 to ⅜ per cent. higher than they ruled on Saturday, both for Money and Account. A small business was done in ready Paper in the earlier part of the day at 105 5-16 ; but closing rates were 105¼ for cash, 105 7-16 for the 2nd February, and 105 1-16 for the March account ; 4¼ per cents being still quoted at 107, nominal.

SHARES.—Cotton Mill Scrip is steady at our quotations. Mofussil Press shares have advanced Rs. 5 ; but others are quiet and unchanged as also are Miscellaneous shares generally.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 10

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed strong. Surats firm.

Good Dhollerah	4 1-16.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight.	1s. 6 1-16d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account...	96⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	95½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	81⅛
4½ per cent. ,, ...	88⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.....	108¼
Bar Silver	48⅛

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, JAN. 10.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Huzara left here this evening.

SUEZ, JAN. 10.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta on the evening of the 9th.

SINGAPORE, JAN. 10.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Venetia (extra) left here for Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, JAN. 12.

French mail steamer Djemnah, from China, arrived.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, JANUARY 11.	
10 p.m.	71·7
MONDAY, JANUARY 12.	
6 a.m....	68·3
10 a.m...	74·6
2 p.m....	80·1
4 p.m....	80·5

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS

JACKSON—Dec 19, at Windsor, wife of M H Jackson, P W D, Bengal, of a daughter.

MACALISTER—Jan 5, at Elinburgh, the wife of the Rev G Macalister, MA, Joypore, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BUCKLEY—COAKS—At St Luke's, S W. E J Buckley, Lieut, 2nd Battalion Royal Inniszilling Fusiliers, Secunderabad, India, son of the Rev W L Buckley, M A, Rector of Alderford and Attlebridge, Norfolk, to Ethel Agnes, daughter of J B Coaks, Esq, J P and D L, of Feru Hill, Norwich.

DEATHS.

BRISTOW—Dec 24, at Clapham, Eliza Maria, wife of Capt J S Bristow, Bengal Invalid Establishment, aged 63.

EGERTON—Dec 17, at Edinburgh, Anna Wellwood, wife of Major C C Egerton, A A G, Punjab Frontier Force, and daughter of the late J L Hill, W S, and Commissary Clerk of Mid Lothian.

HUNTER—Dec 19, at Ainslie-place, Edinburgh, Robert, son of the late R Hunter, Bengal Civil Service, aged 76.

MALCOLM—Dec 2, at India-street, Edinburgh, Anne Milne Malcolm, aged 84, and on the 14th inst, Isabella, widow of Dr J Fender, H E I C S, aged 88, last surviving daughters of late A Malcolm, Perth.

MELHUISH—Dec 14, at Bayswater, London, Eliza Helen, wife of W F Melhuish, Indian Government Telegraph Department, after a short illness.

MIGNON—Dec 19, at Redland, Clifton, Mary Margaret, widow of Col R Mignon, 1st Bombay European Regiment Fusiliers (103 Regt), aged 86.

MILLAR—Dec 17, at Cannes, France, Maria, beloved wife of Maj-Gen John Millar (retired list Madras Army), aged 74.

REMINGTON—Dec 14, at Sandown, Isle of Wight, Major G R Remington, late of the 15th Bombay N I.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BOLTON—December 27, at 17, Camac Street, the wife of T Bolton, of a son.

GRAY—January 5, at Coonoor, the wife of Charles Gray, of a son, still-born.

MAGINTOSH—January 7, at Rampore Factory, Chupra, the wife of E A Mackintosh, of a daughter.

MULLALY—January 4, at Aurungabad, Deccan the wife of Lieut A Mullaly, B S C, 5th Infantry, Hyderebad Contingent, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1891.

THE verdict of the Coroner's jury in the Jambli Street house falling case shows that Bombay jurors have learnt to look matters a little more straightly in the face than they did when the Ali Oomer Street case was the subject of a verdict last June. On that occasion the jury troubled themselves greatly as to whether the building inspectors employed by the Municipality had done all that they ought to do to ensure sound building ; but they were little concerned with the responsibility of the builder, who was indulgently forgotten because whatever part his negligence may have had in bringing about the catastrophe he had sacrified his own near relations upon the altar of cheapness. On this occasion the jury have acted with more intelligence and directness of view. They were satisfied that the house fell because it was badly built, and they found that the carelessness of the builder was culpable homicide not amounting to murder. They did not leave out of sight the question of bye-laws and of official inspection ; but they assigned to this matter a place of secondary importance, and they did this rightly. All the evidence that has been given on this point, both in the Ali Oomer Street case and in the Jambli Street case, tends to discourage the expectation of large results from the best devised system of inspection. That the staff of inspectors must be increased is not to be disputed. That building bye-laws are urgently necessary is equally indisputable, and it is a discredit to those who are responsible for this delay that the sacrifice of six lives in June last was not a sufficiently grievous calamity to bring about an early completion of the bye-laws that had been so long in contemplation. But the most drastic bye-laws and as vigilant inspection as is possible would be an inefficient safeguard for the lives of the public if the primary responsibility of those who construct these jerry buildings were to be ignored, as it was ignored in the inquiry last June. Whether the fact that twenty-nine lives were lost on this occasion as compared with only six in the Ali Oomer Street catastrophe has moved the jury to take a clearer view of their duty we know not. It is sufficient to know that this time they have thought it worth while to pay attention to the responsibility of those who for profit build houses that are cheap and dangerous traps for human life, as well as to the highly important but secondary question whether the building inspectors were as vigilant as they should have been while the building was going on. As a criminal charge is involved in the inquiry we have no wish to discuss the culpability attaching to anyone. It is only necessary to remark with satisfaction, that the more obvious element in cases of this kind, the responsibility of the people who put up houses that bring death to those who inhabit them, is not ignored now as it was a few months ago.

The inquiry revealed the existence of an amount of recklessness in building which would have been incredible on any other than abundantly corroborated testimony. The bricks of which the house was built were so soft that many of them crumbled under the pressure of the hand. The timber was, some of it, old material that had already done service in other buildings, and for the most part it was full of flaws. But the worst part of the work—the weak link at which the chain snapped asunder—was not in the material, bad as it was. The evidence showed that the enterprising man who sought to make money for himself by building this house forgot to provide foundations for the centre posts. The old floor of the buffalo shed, soft and yielding as it must have been, was deemed a sufficiently solid bed upon which to lay a thin stratum of stones, chunam, and rubbish, and upon this was placed a line of slabs on which rested posts supporting a three-story house in which over a hundred people were to live—or die. The character of the foundation—or of that which did duty for it—was shown in the ease with which a walking-stick as well as a crow-bar could be pushed into it. Half the weight of the entire building rested upon these posts. If they were not like the tortoise of the ancient fable, which supported the earth and itself rested upon nothing, they rested upon an unsolid basis too yielding to bear them, and were themselves only one-fourth of the strength that they should have been to bear the weights that rested upon them. Such is the substance of the professional evidence that was produced at the inquest, and as it will form the subject of further enquiry and decision elsewhere, there is no need to comment upon it, except so far as it calls attention to what is after all the primary factor in all problems of this kind—the responsibility of the builder who knowingly, and whether for himself or for others, constructs houses upon these fatal lines. There then arises the question how far indequate inspection contributed to the calamity. So far as material is concerned, we had been told already in the Ali Oomer Street inquiry that inspection is strictly limited in its scope. It concerns itself with such subjects as drains, encroachments, and so on, but it has no relation to the quality of the material used. Seeing that in the same inquiry it had been shown that one of the beams in the ruined building, the centre portion of which had been eaten away by white ants, had had its defects hidden by a panel of one inch flooring this was a significant admission, and unmistakeably points to the necessity of making the proposed bye-laws as effective as they can be made for ensuring that the quality of the materials shall be satisfactory. It should not be possible in the future for a building inspector, whether he can do much or little to prevent the faulty construction of houses, to say "I have no power under the present Municipal Act to interfere in preventing decayed timber being used, or even should the dimensions specified in the application be departed from, unless I can report the building to be in a ruinous condition or likely to fall, or in any way dangerous to any person."

When the most has been done, however, to make the system of official inspection a real protection to the public, its limitations must be borne in mind. If the evidence in these disastrous cases teaches anything at all it teaches that inspection alone, to be efficient, must be as continuous as it must be searching. Mr. Walton did not exaggerate this part of the case when he said "if the building regulations or the inspectors are to be a guarantee of absolute safety in the construction of buildings it will be absolutely necessary to appoint a day and night inspector to minutely watch the progress of the work from start to finish ; and even then a dishonest builder evades the watchfulness of the most careful inspector." On an average, from a thousand to twelve hundred houses are annually built in Bombay, or say a hundred a month. If inspection alone is to be relied on, the building of a hundred houses at a given time means the employment of as many municipal inspectors, who will need to be constantly on the scene of operations, watching them at every stage, and seeing that ant-eaten beams are not patched up with new planking, that bricks that crumble in the hand are not employed, that posts of half the dimensions scheduled are not put upon thin slabs resting upon rubble and chunam beds. If three hundred rupees a month is not an extravagant pay for work of this kind—and considering the temptations to which such officers would be open, it seems as little as could be given—the inspecting establishment would cost not far short of four lakhs a year. Will the ratepayers care to purchase security—and security which might be doubtful, moreover—at that price ? After all we are brought back to the central fact that responsibility must rest primarily with the builder, and that inspection must be directed to the ascertainment of the fact whether he has carried out honestly and in a workmanlike manner plans and specifications approved of by the municipal authorities. Whether this object shall be attained by improving the existing system of inspection, or by insisting that diplomaed surveyors shall draw up the plans of a building, and that they, on their professional responsibility, shall certify the completion of the work in accordance with the plans, is a point which may fairly be discussed. The success of this latter system would depend very largely upon the professional qualifications of the surveyors as a class, as well as upon their integrity. If they are capable as well as honest men the mischievous reign of the maistry and the jerry-builder could be brought to an end by the means proposed.

THE wisdom of the ancients in regard to the practice of medicine is not very strikingly exhibited in the sufficiently substantial survival of it which has come down to us in India under the name of Yunani medicine. The system—if it is a system—may be described as a medicine without physiology or chemistry ; and a surgery—if it includes a surgery—without anatomy. Any measures that may be taken in conservation of the methods of the Yunani doctors must necessarily be conservative of what is, as a whole, pure empiricism, while not a little in the pharmacopœia and therapeutics of these practitioners merits the scathing denunciation which Macaulay in a well-remembered passage poured upon the traditional physical science of the East. Yunani medicine, nevertheless, has met in the Nizam's dominions with a recognition that has been refused to it in British territory and elsewhere. A *Jarida* has recently been issued at Hyderabad in which provision is made for the establishment of three dispensaries in the capital in which the Yunani methods of treatment will be followed. The initiative in the matter seems to have been taken in the form of a petition to Government, which rightly or wrongly has been understood to indicate the existence of a widespread desire on the part of the people in Hyderabad to be treated according to the custom of the ancients. If this desire does prevail, it would have been easy and appropriate to answer the memorial by telling the memorialists that those who believe in the Yunani medicine—especially since many of the memorialists are described in the *Jarida* as "nobles, gentlemen, and officials"—should pay for it themselves. The Government, however, have shown unaccountable tolerance for the old ways, and a grant of two thousand rupees a month, with the formation of a committee of management, which seems to be influential and representative, seems to denote an intention to recognize the old Yunani methods as methods of which the State can approve, and which it is willing to put upon an equal footing with scientific medicine. It need scarcely be said that this resolution has been arrived at without consultation with the recoguised advisers of the Government in medical matters. Hyderabad has a Medical Department which, thanks to the increasing liberality of the Government under Sir Asman Jah, is doing excellent work, both in the school and in the hospital, and it is significant that this strange departure has been resolved upon without taking counsel with those who hitherto have given advice to Government in these matters which has been as welcome as it has been valuable. There seems to be a consciousness that the step contemplated needs to be apologized for in the confession in the *Jarida* that "it is fit on this occasion to state clearly that his Highness's Government has full reliance on, and confidence in, the present Medical Department, which is framed on the English model, and it is no exaggeration to add that frequently the Yunani physicians themselves approve of that system, and deem it proper to refer to those hospitals, the advantages of which are manifest." The advantages of the other hospitals, it should be added, are not manifest, and it will surprise a good many people in Hyderabad and out of it to find that a State which has gone so far in the right direction should now take a step in a direction which is so obviously retrograde. The necessities of women are cited in the *Jarida* as constituting a special reason for giving a helping hand to the empiricisms of the Yunani doctors, as if these were free from dangerous follies which need no encouragement. As an experiment the venture, if it really be entered upon, will be not a little curious. For example, the Committee are to see to it, amongst other things, that only competent persons shall practice in public, and no one is to practice without their authority. What the standard of competence is to be it is difficult to conjecture, but the composition of the Committee, upon which places are found for the Customs Commissioner, the Sarf-i-khas Taluqdar, and other respectable laymen, is such as to make it a singular Board of Examiners, if it should ever take upon itself the functions of such a body. It is to be hoped, however, that the *Jarida* represents rather an imperfectly matured scheme than the settled intentions of the Government, and that without any violent change of purpose the whole project can be adjourned *sine die*. There is only one thing which a State that has gained world-wide renown for itself by encouraging such an enterprise as the experiments of the Chloroform Commission can do with Yunani medicine. It must let it alone. After the munificent support that the Nizam and his Minister have rendered to scientific medicine it is scarcely conceivable that they will allow effect to be given to the curious scheme propounded in the *Jarida*.

WE published recently the reply of the Government to the Cambay memorialists, and printed on the following day what would seem to be a further explanation from the memorialists after considering the Government reply. When noticing the memorial last month we felt that the Bombay Committee had though late in the day some cause for complaint on account of the Political Agent's appointment as Special Sessions Judge to try the ryots implicated in the late disturbance. We see Government has nothing to say upon this matter, and probably nothing could be said, Mr. Cooke being both a witness and a judge. As to the action of troops, the responsibility for the heavy mortality, and injuries to person and property, Government balance the Revenue Commissioner's "careful and impartial inquiry" against the statements made by the memorialists, while the memorialists maintain their position in their minutes. The Government reply concludes with the expression of a desire to uphold the rights of H. H. the Nawab of Cambay and for the promotion of the liberties and happiness of his Highness's subjects. "Liberties" sound strange in this connection. As to the resolution of the committee regretting that no opinions have been expressed by Government regarding the measures adopted against the ex-Dewan, we can only repeat what we said in commenting on the original memorial, that an inquiry into Mr. Laud's administration would be more likely to delay than to help on the execution of necessary reforms in the State.

LADY LANSDOWNE, as Vice-President of the Countess of Dufferin Fund, has invited the Maharaja of Benares to become a vice-patron of the Association. His Highness recently subscribed Rs. 25,000 towards building a Women's Hospital in his city, and also signified his intention of supporting it, so the compliment, which is the highest the Association can offer and is seldom granted, has certainly been well deserved.

THE British India steamer *Goa*, carrying the overland mails from Rangoon, arrived a day late in the Hooghly, having broken her shaft. The mails and passengers were landed at Diamond Harbour on Thursday at noon, and the postal authorities had a special train ready to convey them to Calcutta and thence to Bombay to catch the usual steamer.

THE following appeared in the *Manchester Guardian* of Dec. 23 :—"Mrs. Pechey-Phipson's Address to the Hindoos of Bombay on the subject of child-marriage (*Bombay Gazette* Office, 8vo, pp. 15.)

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE NEW ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

LONDON, JAN. 12.

The Right Rev. William Magee, Bishop of Peterborough, has been appointed Archbishop of York.

MR. PARNELL AT LIMERICK.

Mr. Parnell, speaking at Limerick in reference to the statement made by Mr. Dillon at New York that there was a hitch in the negotiations with Mr. O'Brien, said that on the contrary he was in complete accord with Mr. O'Brien during their conference at Boulogne.

SEVERE WEATHER IN ENGLAND.

The weather in England continues most severe and large floes of ice are accumulated at the mouth of the River Medway.

THE LIBERAL PARTY.

LONDON, JAN. 12.

A letter has appeared from Sir W. V. Harcourt in which he denies the rumours current that there is dissension among the Gladstonian Liberals and affirms their complete adherence to the leaders of the Party and to Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE IN ITALY.

H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, while on his way to Malta, paid a visit to Spezzia and was received by the Italian Admiral Commanding.

H. R. H. then inspected the Arsenal and Dockyard.

THE THAMES FROZEN.

The River Thames is completely blocked with ice, and traffic is entirely suspended.

OBITUARY.

PARIS, JAN. 12.

Baron Haussmann is dead.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 12.

A fire of great magnitude, which at one time threatened to consume the whole of the native city of Poona, broke out to-day at Ganesh Peth, where all timber and bamboo depots are situated. The fire started in a small bamboo-roofed house, at a corner of Pangalally Street, but was apparently unobserved until flames had taken a strong hold of the roof. The flames had been at work for about one hour before noticed. Immediately an ala raised, and all the residents in the neighbourhood appeared to have quite lost their heads, and there was consequently much confusion and much valuable time lost. The Cantonment police were promptly on the scene with three fire-engines, under the command of Inspector Guider and set to work. The fire by this time had spread over a large area, several houses and a large timber yard being in flames. The City Municipality had already sent three engines, but for some unexplained reason, these were permitted to lie idle for about an hour. Much difficulty was experienced in securing a good water-supply. The Cantonment police eventually succeeded in bursting open the main pipe in several places. No attempt was made by the city police to keep the approaches clear and allow working parties to go on with the work. The inspector looked on with stolid indifference, having done what he considered his whole duty when he sent information of the occurrence to the District Police Superintendent at Karakwasla, and to the Collector. There was absolutely no organisation to speak of, so that the fire had it all its own way for a considerable time, and working parties were obstructed at all points by crowds who pressed around. Major-General Solly-Flood, Captain Hanwell, Mr. Plunkett, City Magistrate, and Dr. Fearn of the Sassoon Hospital, were on the scene from an early hour and rendered valuable assistance in directing the operations. Each of these gentlemen worked very hard and did not leave the place until the flames had been got under. Altogether nine engines were on the spot, including two small steam-fire engines belonging to the City Municipality, worked by natives, and the 2nd Grenadiers' engines being out in camp were not available to render any assistance, but the party from the 2nd Grenadiers worked splendidly. The Cantonment police really did yeoman's service, and but for their vigorous efforts the loss would have been much heavier. There was fortunately no loss of life, and nobody sustained any material bodily injury. The fire raged furiously, being assisted by a strong east wind, from about noon till half-past six o'clock, when its further progress was arrested on all sides. The square of buildings and timber depots which were completely gutted was very large. It is reckoned that about two hundred houses have been destroyed if not more, nothing being covered by insurance. The total damage done exceeds two lakhs. The fire is still smouldering, and it will take some time before it can be utterly extinguished.

THE POSTAL CONFERENC A IENNA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 12.

Mr. A. W. Fanshawe will return to India in April and resume the charge of the Postal Department, when the present officiating Director General will proceed to Vienna as representative of the Government of India at the Postal Conference, where some very important postal financial questions are to be discussed.

FEVER AT PORT BLAIR.

An epidemic of fever has broken out in the Settlement of Port Blair, the cause of which is puzzling the doctors.

COW PROTECTION MEETING.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

GADAG, JAN. 12.

A crowded public meeting was convened this evening to listen to a lecture by Parmhansa Vidyanand Saraswati Swami on the benefits of cow protection. The Swami's lecture was highly appreciated. A committee of local and leading merchants was appointed to devise such measures as may be thought necessary and practicable to attain the object in view. A vote of thanks to the chairman and the Swami brought the meeting to a close.

SENATOR FOR FRENCH-INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENCE.)

MADRAS, JAN. 12.

Monsieur Jules Godin was yesterday elected Senator for French-India by a majority of two over Monsieur Hebrard, old member.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, BOXING DAY, 1890.

It is impossible at present to say with any approach to certainty what effect Sir John Pope Hennessey's return for Kilkenny will have upon the Irish crisis. One thing, however, of a somewhat significant nature is observable. Early in the contest the anti-Parnellites went about saying that there must be a compromise. This time last week they would have agreed to allow Mr. Parnell to appoint a committee of advice on condition that he retired for say six or twelve months. We do not hear anything now about a *modus vivendi*, and probably shall not in the future, unless Mr. William O'Brien is able to withstand the influence of the Healyites. That he would wish to make it possible for some understanding to be arrived at is not to be taken for granted. That if he were to openly espouse the cause of Mr. Parnell it would be a matter of great importance is equally doubtful. He arrived at Boulogne from America yesterday, and was immediately seen by some of the leading anti-Parnellites, including Mr. Justin M'Carthy himself. The other side were represented by the editor of the *Freeman's Journal*, and by this time he has probably heard from Mr. Parnell's lips his views on the situation. A posse of reporters crossed the Channel for the purpose of interviewing the returned delegate, but he sent them all empty away. He showed a diplomatic reserve that was very disappointing to the poor newspaper men who had been kept cooling their heels for so many hours in the cold and cheerless French watering-place. I fear that they did not spend a very merry Christmas.

The largeness of the "battered ex-Governor's" majority took every one by surprise. Even the anti-Parnellites had not hoped to win by more than a thousand votes. One of Mr. Parnell's organs describes the result of the contest as the victory of the National Liberal Club over the National League. I hear, however, that the members of the National Liberal Club received the news of Mr. Scully's defeat with perfect coolness. The Unionist journals declare that "sensible Gladstonians" are "pining for a chance to slip out of a false position." Whether that correctly describes their attitude I do not venture to affirm, but no honest person in the ranks of the Liberal Party can dispute the proposition that the ardour of many Gladstonians for Home Rule has been appreciably diminished by the events of the past few weeks. It remains to be seen if Mr. Gladstone will venture to go to the country with no other cry than that of "justice to Ireland." It would be interesting to know Mr. Schnadhorst's private opinion upon this subject. Does he think that the Liberals can carry the constituencies, after what has happened, with such a restricted programme? Scarcely, I should imagine from what I hear. Whatever is obscure in connection with the split among the Irish Nationalists, no one has any misgivings as to the cause of the anti-Parnellite victory in Kilkenny. All parties admit that Sir John Pope Hennessey owes his success to the priests. The losers and their friends in this country profess to be greatly shocked at the fact; but much of the talk about clerical interference is nonsense. Mr. Parnell would have been glad of the Church's support, and it is notorious that Lord Salisbury has done his best to get the Roman Catholic Bishops to exert their influence in favour of existing political arrangements. In a matter of this sort the Irish people evidently do not draw any distinction between prelates and priests. Mr. Parnell I say would like to have been supported by the priests. He showed his appreciation of their influence by his references, unlucky though they were, to Canon Lee, the Dean of Dublin chapter. Canon Lee belongs to Mr. Parnell's county, Wicklow, and the deposed leader in one of his speeches made a great deal of something the reverend gentleman was supposed to have said a few days previously. "He testified," said Mr. Parnell "that he knew me, and believed me to be an honourable man. This is testimony from a venerated priest who knows me and who knows what I am at home, knows what my doings are at home." Unfortunately the "venerated priest" did not say anything of the kind. "Of Mr. Parnell personally," writes the Canon, "I know nothing except from public rumour. I never mentioned his name or alluded to him favorably or unfavourably in any speech or at any meeting until a few days ago (the occasion referred to by Mr. Parnell) when my allusions to him were anything but favourable." Some remarks Mr. Parnell uttered in Dublin after the election have attracted attention in connection with the rumour that Sir A. K. Stephenson, the Queen's Proctor, is on the *qui vive*. Mr. Parnell is reported to have said that "he would be infamous and contemptible if he held back any light he could throw on a certain subject, but his justification would come very soon." Mrs. O'Shea, who is now in Paris, has hitherto refused to be drawn by the Parisian journalists. The rumour current here that the object of the visit to the French capital was to win over Mr. W. O'Brien is I suspect founded on her known ambition to make a figure in political life. She is not without experience in this line, as more than one leading statesman can testify. Few women in her place would desire any more notoriety than she now possesses.

According to the Paris representative of the *Daily News*, Mr. Justin M'Carthy's literary and political friends there are painfully shocked at the fun poked at the hon. gentleman the other day by Mr. Parnell. One can perfectly well understand the ex-leader's desire to be-little his successor, but considering that poor Mr. M'Carthy is only a stop-gap, his former chief might have shown a trifle more consideration. "I believe the new leader has come down to Kilkenny," said Mr. Parnell. "After waiting for a week he telegraphed down to the hotel opposite to have a good stiff tumbler of whisky punch ready for him on arrival and a bath of mustard and hot water for his feet; and I believe if you went over you would find him sitting in the bath of mustard and hot water still. He is a very amiable kind of man. (A voice in the crowd: He is a grand old man.") Well, he is an old man, I would not exactly say he is a grand old man yet, but he is a nice old gentleman for a quiet tea party." Subsequently Mr. Parnell declared that Mr. M'Carthy has "not got an ounce of steel in his whole body, or soul either for the matter of that." The description is cruel because it is true. As I finished writing the foregoing sentences I received a visit from a gentleman who is in the secrets of the anti-Parnellite Party. I asked him if he had any news from Paris that I could mention in my letter to India. He replied that he had not, but he thought it not unlikely that "William," as he called him, might be captured if Mr. Parnell patronized the Plan of Campaign and undertook to provide for the evicted tenants. As the maintenance of the evicted tenants is no joke, it is not easy to see how he could give such an undertaking if it be true, as Mr. Tim Healy says, that Mr. Parnell has got no money, and that Mr. Scully's election expenses came from the secret service money of the Government. Mr. Healy also declares that the money paid into the *Freeman's Journal* is the money of Dublin Castle. Mr. Parnell may have sunk very low, but he can hardly have sunk so low as that. His opponents are chuckling over their astuteness in having placed an embargo upon the £44,000 of National League money lodged in Messrs. Monroe's bank at Paris. Within a few hours of Mr. Parnell's departure, two of his opponents—Messrs. Arthur O'Connor and Xavier O'Brien—were sent to France with a letter from Mr. Justin M'Carthy ordering the Bank not to pay out any of the money on Mr. Parnell's authorisation. With Mr. Parnell's Mr. M'Carthy's signature is necessary, but it appears that if the former was hard pressed any time Messrs. Monroe honoured his draft on the understanding that Mr. M'Carthy's authorisation should follow as soon as possible. This, if true, shows that the Bank had great confidence in Mr. Parnell. I am assured that on the day of Messrs. O'Connor and O'Brien's arrival in Paris Mr. Parnell telegraphed for £8,000; but it was then too late.

Professor Beesly, the well-known Positivist, has written a lively little pamphlet, under the title "Mind your own Business." Although an advanced Liberal, the Professor has no sympathy with the "backbone" of the Gladstonian Party. As a friend of his remarked to me the other day, Professor Beesly positively hates the Social Purity People, and avoids the Steads as he would avoid a certain personage. Professor Beesly is no blind follower of Mr. Gladstone, whom he accuses of not really understanding the A B C. He thinks that if Irishmen are not fit to choose their own leader they are not fit to govern themselves. "The Irish party, whose discipline and unity of purpose had alone brought Home Rule within measurable distance, has," he writes, "been broken up and demoralized. The better feeling which had been slowly growing up amongst the Irish people towards this country has fallen back into distrust and passionate resentment. The chances of securing a Liberal majority in the next Parliament have been greatly diminished if they have not quite disappeared. The struggle for Home Rule which is shaking the British constitution to its foundations is to continue shaking it, for, I was going to say, another decade, but I am afraid that before ten years are passed there will be no British constitution left to shake." It is said that the other High Priest of Positivism, the distinguished Mr. Frederick Harrison, who in this matter defends the "Non conformist conscience," will reply to Professor Beesly in one of the reviews.

The eminent persons who recently demonstrated at the Guildhall on behalf of the Jewish subjects of his Majesty the Czar have been rather severely snubbed. Not only has the Russian Emperor declined personally to receive the proposed deputation, but the high functionary who deals with such matters refuses to see them if they go to St. Petersburg. In the circumstances the intended journey of Sir J. Pease and his colleague will doubtless be abandoned. Many Englishmen think that it would have been better if the meeting had not taken place. Those who hold this view include many who have in the past exerted themselves on behalf of oppressed nationalities, and who would in the future, if necessary, be prepared to do so again. If Russians think that England is stirred as she was by the "Bulgarian attrocities" they are greatly mistaken. Jews are very influential in London, and anybody who is behind the scene knows how the whole thing has been worked. Of course, the Hebrews who find the City of London such a fine field for the exercise of their great gifts are entitled like anybody else to their opinion, and it is much to their credit that they are not indifferent to the troubles of their brethren who have not the same opportunities of amassing wealth as themselves. But it ought to be known in Russia that the gathering held under the presidency of the Lord Mayor was not the outcome of any spontaneous outburst of indignation on the part of the English people or any considerable section of the Christian population in these realms. Whether the speech of the Duke of Westminster and the Rev. Price Hughes will have any weight with the autocrat of all the Russias is open to question. What is not doubtful is that another opportunity has been afforded to our neighbours to revile us for what they are pleased to call English cant and hypocrisy. On this occasion, at all events, the nation as a whole is not so black as it is painted. It is rumoured, on what foundation I am unable to say, that the Duke of Westminster, who visited the Queen just prior to the Guildhall protest, was invited to Windsor Castle to receive a hint not to give needless offence to a friendly power by adopting a harsh tone in his speech. Whether the story is true or not, the Government, we may be quite sure, desired that the language employed on the occasion should be moderate.

Public interest in the wretched Barttelot controversy has been to some extent revived by the publication of the late Mr. J. S. Jameson's diary. By general consent the book is the most interesting of the series published by Mr. Stanley's colleagues, and it throws a lurid light upon the relations existing among the chiefs of the Emin Relief Expedition. That they were not a happy family was previously well known, but we now learn, almost for the first time, that Mr. Stanley seems to have had differences with almost every member of his staff. He is accused by Mr. Jameson of distrusting the English officers, believing stories to their discredit told by the "niggers," using ruffianly language to them, and in one case offering to fight a member of the party who had incurred his displeasure. Some of Mr. Stanley's expressions, as quoted by Mr. Jameson, contrast rather strangely with the great explorer's pious fervour on his return to civilization. "He called Jephson all sorts of names," we read, "a 'G—d d—n son of a sea-cook,' 'You d—d ass, you're tired of me, of the expedition, and of my men. Go into the bush, get, I've done with you. And you, too, Lieutenant Stairs, you and I will part to-day; you're tired of me, Sir, I can see. Get away into the bush. Then he turned round to the men (about 150) sitting down, and spoke Swahili to the effect that the men were to obey us no more, and that if Lieutenant Stairs or Jephson issued any orders to them or dared to lift a hand they were to tie them up to trees. He had already told Stairs that he had only to lift his hand for the men to throw him into the sea. He lastly offered to fight Jephson. 'If you want to fight, G—d d—n you, I'will give you a bellyful. If I were only where you are, I'd go for you. It's lucky for you I'm where I am.' 'Mr. Stanley was on the deck of the Peace, Jephson on shore. All this was said before the Missionaries, Tippu Tib, and every one.' It is only fair to say that Mr. Stanley took back Stairs and Jephson, apologizing to the latter. Jameson mentions another incident, which, unless it is denied by Mr. Stanley, is likely to do some damage to his reputation: "One day, whilst talking to Dr. Parke, he told him that he had heard that two of the boxes of provisions had been opened by the white men—meaning the officers. Dr. Parke asked him who told him. He replied some of his Zanzibaris. Dr. Parke then told him that the only two cases opened were opened to get out arrowroot and milk for himself (Stanley) when he had dysentry, and that he could not understand his listening to tales about the officers from niggers." He had a similar quarrel with Stairs. Jameson's comment on Mr. Stanley's suspiciousness is as follows:—"The fact is, this is the first time Stanley has ever had gentlemen to deal with on an expedition of this sort." People are wondering what answer Mr. Stanley will make to the charges brought against him in Jameson's "Story of the Rear Column." He is fond of telegraphing, and some surprise is felt that no communication from him appears in this morning's papers. A summary of the contents of the boo'k must have been cabled to America on Wednesday. Perhaps the Christmas holidays have delayed Mr. Stanley's reply. Jameson's diary throws no fresh light on the horrible act of cannibalism with which he has been charged, and what he tells us about the repeated floggings in the Yambuya Camp will strengthen the demand for a public inquiry.

War between capital and labour has now broken out with great fury in Scotland. The railway strike has assumed very large proportions, and as I write there seems to be no immediate prospect of a reconciliation. Putting aside the derangement, and in some cases cessation of traffic, the injury to trade is immense. Miners in the colliery districts have had to stop work owing to the inability of the railway companies to remove the coal, and to add to the horrors of the situation. It is feared that if the strike continues many places in Scotland will be altogether deprived of gas. At this season of the year this is a far from encouraging prospect. It appears that matters were pushed to an extremity by the action of a comparatively small number of men in Glasgow; the majority of the employes were averse to striking, but had their hand forced by an insignificant majority. Public opinion has not pronounced itself strongly one way or another; but those who on *a priori* grounds are most inclined to favour the companies, admit that some of the strikers, noticeably the signalmen, have serious grievances, and plainly intimate that if the strike had been confined to one railway, the North British, the sympathies of all just persons would have been given to the men. An interesting article appears in this morning's *Times*, the writer of which points out that railway men generally, like other salaried officials, are subject to this disability, that when trade and commerce improve as they did last year, they are apt to find the necessaries of life dearer without any compensating increase of wages. "That has been much the case during the last twelve months. The earnings of colliery hand-labourers, furnacemen, and artisans generally have been more or less advanced, but those of railway employés have varied slightly if at all, and this has caused not only a considerable amount of discontent, but real hardship and privation." The depression in the pig-iron industry enables the Scotch companies to offer firmer resistance to the claims of their servants than would be the case in ordinary circumstances, and this is a factor that must be taken into account in considering the probable duration of the strike.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

BISHOP MAGEE of Peterborough has been translated to the Archbishopric of York.

AN adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Offices yesterday afternoon, when the discussion on the budget estimates for 1891-92 was resumed. There was again a large turn-out of ratepayers to listen to the debate, but they did not hear much to interest them, as the meeting passed off very quietly, a considerable amount of business being got through without much opposition.

THE Government of India having sanctioned an additional grant of Rs. 92,000 for the Rushkuliya Irrigation Project, in the Ganjam District, work will now proceed more satisfactorily than during the past six months or so, and no more coolies recruited in the first instance with much difficulty, will have to be sent away.

THE ball that was to be given to the Czarewitch in Montgomery Hall, Lahore, will not take place owing, it is believed, to news of the death of a member of the Imperial Russian family. The conversazione, however, comes off as announced.

NEWS has been received in India that, owing to a revolution having broken out at Valparaiso, all telegraphic communication with Chile has been suspended.

IT is reported, writes the *Leeds Mercury* correspondent, that Captain O'Shea will commence legal proceedings against Mr. Healy. In his criticisms on Mr. Parnell, Mr. Healy made some observations on Captain O'Shea, which that gentleman thinks reflect on his character. Remarks on the platform are in no sense protected, and if Mr. Healy has aspersed Captain O'Shea, he will probably have to answer for it.

THE *Asian* says:—We are very sorry to have to inform our readers that Mr. A. A. Apcar has resigned his position as a Steward of the Calcutta Turf Club. Mr. Apcar, we have been given to understand, decided on this step on purely personal grounds, and his retirement is not in any way due to racing matters.

ONE of the unfulfilled predictions of the past year was Dr. Parke's assertion that Emin Pasha would become blind within that period. Although Emin was afflicted with cataract as a result of his fall from a high verandah, he seems to have made a happy recovery.

A ZANZIBAR telegram says:—The European and native merchants express much anxiety regarding the future of Zanzibar, and alarmists prophesy its early commercial decay. The German authorities are making arrangements for formally taking charge of the coast-line on Jan. 1, with considerable ceremony. The Sultan's flag will then be finally withdrawn from the German sphere. It is now certain that Tippoo Tib is hurrying to Zanzibar to answer, as is said, a summons from the British Consul-General. He is expected to arrive here early in January.

ON Dec. 22 the Lord Mayor received a letter from the Under-secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, enclosing a telegram from Col. Sir C. Euan-Smith, K.C.M.G., her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, stating that the Sultan of Zanzibar had spontaneously sent him 100*l.* as a contribution to the Lord Mayor's Fund for H.M.S. Serpent, in testimony of his Highness's friendship for, and gratitude to, the British Navy. An entertainment in aid of the Serpent Fund was announced to take place on the 22nd at St. James's Hall, Piccadilly, but frost, fog, and other circumstances combined prevented its being held, and a date for the event was to be fixed in January.

A FORT WHITE telegram of Thursday 8 says:—Work has begun in real earnest at last, and to-day Captain Rundall went out with 100 rifles of the Gurkhas and with Lieutenants Roe and Heycock, of the Royal Engineers, for four or five days to explore the Letha Range southwards towards Tashon, with a view to selecting a track for the new road to Haka. The Madras Pioneers are pushing the road to Kennedy Peak onwards towards Tiddim as quickly as they possibly can, and to strengthen our hands the left wing of the 3-3rd Gurkhas have travelled under Captain Rose and Lieutenants Brownlow and Bateman Champain, 325 strong, looking fit and well in spite of the cholera that attacked them on the way up and ready for anything; and as regards the Siyins, they are evidently thoroughly satisfied with themselves for having made peace with us, and are only too eager to do anything the political officer wants from them. The activity of the new troops is shown all down the line, as the 10th Burma are about to garrison Tammu, Yazagyo, Kalemy and the first three stockades, and are reported very eager for action. The Commissariat Department are as busy as the other departments, laying in quantities of stores, and large convoys now arrive almost daily. The amount of sickness is very small, so that nearly every man is available for duty, and right heartily the Gurkhas do it. About 230 transport coolies have arrived at No. 5 Stockade, and they will have plenty of work, as they are all too few for the number of expeditions on hand; but about seventy more are expected shortly, and their arrival will facilitate the transport very considerably.

THE publication of Queen Natalie's memorandum has done her Majesty a good service in so far as it has rendered the Servian Government wary of taking further steps against her. It is now said that the Queen is to be let alone. If she does nothing to provoke breaches of the peace she will be allowed to remain at Belgrade, and the Government will affect to ignore her existence.

THURSDAY, Feb. 26, is likely to be the date of the Queen's visit to Portsmouth Dockyard, to witness the launching of two important war vessels simultaneously—an event without precedent in naval history. It is understood that the Royal presence on the occasion will be due to a desire on the part of Her Majesty to pay a compliment to the first line of our national defence, as well as to the interest which she naturally evinces in the steps taken in recent years to strengthen the Royal Navy. The authorities at Portsmouth are already engaged on the preliminaries for the ceremonial, which, given favourable weather, will undoubtedly be strikingly imposing. The Royal Sovereign is to be simply floated out of dock, whilst the Centaur will be launched from the slip on which she has been built, at the north-west extremity of the yard. It is probable that the latter vessel will be christened "The Queen" in honour of the Royal visit. Her Majesty will, it is said, be attended by the Marquis Salisbury and other Ministers.

THE performance of H. J. Byron's farcical comedy *Uncle* announced to take place on Tuesday night (18th ult.,) at the Lyceum Theatre, Shanghai, fell through entirely, owing to a strike among the members of Miss Gracie Plaisted's Company. Shortly after the time announced for the commencement of the play, Mr. Harding, the manager of the company, appeared on the stage in every-day attire, and informed the small audience that, owing to a strike of three ladies and one man in the company, there could be no performance. The audience received the intimation quietly and left the theatre, their money being returned at the doors. Mr. Harding states that the members of his company, after receiving their weekly salaries on Tuesday morning as usual, made various exorbitant demands through one of the four (Miss Jewel Deane) for carriage hire and other extra payments, and, these demands not being granted, absented themselves. Mr. Harding's agreement with the four persons in question is dated August 14, and was to terminate in "about" four months, the understanding being, as he says, that the term would expire after the company reached Japan. Four of the members of Miss Gracie Plaisted's "My Sweetheart" company left next day for Hongkong on their way to Calcutta.

GENERAL D. BOURBEL, Chief Engineer, Kashmir Railway, after visiting Lahore from Jammu, is to arrive at Sialkot on the 11th, and thence starts for Srinagar on the 12th, to indicate the route formerly surveyed by him for the Kashmir Railway, to Mr. Anderson, the present Chief Engineer of the Kashmir Survey party.

THE following notice appears in the *Gazette of India*:—"His Excellency the Governor-General in Council desires to place on record his sense of the loss which the public service has sustained by the sudden and premature death, on the 1st January, of Mr. E. J. Sinkinson, Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department. Mr. Sinkinson entered the department in June 1877, and for the last three years he had held the responsible office of Secretary to the Government of India in that department. The Government confidently anticipated for him a future career of personal distinction and public utility, and deeply regrets his untimely death."

MR. HILL, the officiating Inspector General of Forests, will go on from Burma to the Andamans, where the exploitation of the valuable *padouk* timber is slowly but surely progressing. The timber is stronger than teak, and a plank of *padouk* will support a heavier weight than a teak plank of equal thickness. It is, moreover, when polished, handsomer than teak, and is an excellent wood for parqueterie. But the tree does not grow to anything like the same size as teak, which will always hold the first place where breadth or thickness is demanded.

THE Warrant just issued limiting the number of general officers in the English and Indian armies, simply gives effect to the arrangements made some time ago for cutting down the establishment in the higher grades. In future there will be no promotion by seniority merely, either to the rank of Colonel or Major-General. The principle of selection for appointments carrying the rank has been adopted, and it is not likely to be departed from, though, in this country the provision as to the necessary qualifying service in the case of Lieutenant-Colonels has its drawbacks. At present the number of general officers of the Staff Corps on the active list is:—Generals, 3; Lieutenant-Generals, 8, and Major-Generals 22. The future strength is to be 3, 5, and 18 in the respective ranks.

A SCHEME is about to be brought into operation in Essex with the view of securing employment for the reserve and discharged soldiers of the Essex Regt. It has been formulated by Col. W. J. Burgess, Col. W. N. Tufnell, Col. G. R. Birt, and Col. H. A. Silver, the commanding officers of the four battalions of the Essex Volunteer Regt. An association has been formed, and Capt. and Adjutant Hopkins has undertaken the duties of honorary secretary, while the sergeant-instructors throughout the county will act as agents. A reserve or discharged soldier needing employment will apply to a sergeant-instructor, and if he knows of no opening, he will forward the application to the secretary, who will also receive notice of vacancies. It is hoped that employers of labour will support the scheme by giving preference to reserve and discharged soldiers.

Indian Engineering, commenting upon Mr. Baldwin Latham's action against that journal for defamation, says:—We go to Bombay in a few days to instruct our solicitors as to the course of defence; and we may here incidentally mention that a partner of the agents who now represent us in Bombay is called Latham, and that the Advocate-General, whom we have retained as our Counsel, is a Mr. Latham. If to these be added the fact that the prosecutor is also another Mr. Latham, our readers will concede that the case, if it ever does come off, will be a thoroughly "Latham" one!

THE advocates of a *laisser faire* treatment of the leprosy question in India sometimes urge that even if retreats were established, they would not be used except under extreme compulsion; but such experiments as have been made by no means support this assumption. The asylum in Bombay, for instance, has only been in existence a short time; but it is already so full—there are 206 lepers on the roll—that applicants for admission are now being turned away. This is tolerably conclusive evidence that it was time for something to be done.

THE Bengal Iron and Steel Company are proving what success can be gained by private enterprise in developing the mineral resources of the country. When they took over the concern from the Government of India there were two blast-furnaces on the old-fashioned "open-top" plan. A third and larger blast furnace of better design and with all the recent improvements which can be thought of is now being erected. When this new furnace is completed it is intended to remodel the old ones. The Company are also putting up two new blowing engines and in other respects making the blast-furnace portion of the works equal to meeting modern requirements. The foundry is being extended with a view to the manufacture of cast-iron pipes suitable for water-works, which are now being so widely carried out in many cities. The management are showing such energy and enterprise that the Government must congratulate themselves on having practically entrusted to the Company the task of developing the native iron industry of India.

THE Ootacamund Municipal Council, in reference to a suggestion made by the Government that it should raise another loan for improving the water-supply of that station, says it cannot at present undertake to do so. It has already a debt of Rs. 58,575, which it is liquidating, and that the repayment of the further loan proposed by Government would necessitate increased taxation to the extent of Rs. 4,500 per annum. The Council does not see its way to repay the loan without the imposition of further taxation, which it is not prepared to recommend.

THE specially-constructed cable for the cross Channel part of the telephone route between London and Paris is (according to the London correspondent of the *Manchester Examiner*) being rapidly completed, and the whole twenty-four miles will be laid in a few weeks, under the supervision of Post Office engineers. On the French side the land lines are practically finished, nor does much remain to be done in the way of erecting overhead wires between London and Dover. The whole system is expected to be ready for public use about the 15th of February. The tariff at present proposed is at the rate of 20 francs for five minute's conversation.

AN interesting action at law is shortly to be heard in Paris. Cardinal Place, Archbishop of Rennes, will figure as defendant. There is an order of Oratorians at Rennes, and one of the brothers, who died recently, left a considerable fortune to four of the members. The Archbishop would not allow this course to be followed, and said that the heritage must be left to the whole body of members, and not to any particular individuals. The four Oratorians treat the Cardinal as a common plunderer.

BRITAIN pays for sending letters across the Atlantic 3s. per lb., and America pays for sending their letters to England 1s. 10d. per lb.

ORDERS have been given by the Admiralty for a new fast cruiser to be laid down at the Sheerness Dockyard during the next financial year. The proposed vessel is to be named the Charybdis—after a corvette broken up a few years since—and is to be built upon similar lines to the Brilliant, at present in course of construction at Sheerness, with the exception that she will be longer, broader, and more powerful in every respect. The Charybdis has been designed by Mr. W. H. White, Director of Naval Construction, and is to have a length of 320 feet, a breadth of 47 feet, and a displacement of 4,360 tons. She will be equipped with a powerful armament, consisting of two six-inch breech-loading guns, eight 4·7-inch quick-firing guns, and nine three-pounder and six-pounder quick-firing guns. She will also carry a strong torpedo equipment.

ANOTHER robbery from a train in motion on the North-Western Railway occurred on the night of the 6th instant as the down-passenger train was leaving Butari station. A policeman, travelling with the train, noticed that the door of a wagon near the engine was open, and informed the guard who, on stopping the train, checked the contents of the wagon, and discovered that a bag of rice was missing. The bag, with a little of the rice still in it, was found near the station next morning. The amount of rice taken away is said to be over two maunds. Even with a policeman travelling on duty with each train, these railway thieves appear to still have things very much their own way.

THE FINE ARTS IN SCOTLAND.

THE Royal Association for the promotion of the Fine Arts in Scotland has just completed its fifty-sixth year, and by this mail, members of the Society in India will receive the annual publications of copies of works from eminent Scottish artists. Nothing so attractive for library or drawing-room table has yet been issued as the publication for 1890. It is smaller and more compact than that of last year, although the nature of the work lends itself to the neat form it takes. Some time ago the Society fell upon the idea of issuing in alternate years specimens of work from the brushes of eminent landscapists and portrait-painters. Last year we had a few charming etchings of views taken from the West Coast of Scotland, and now we are presented with a series of fourteen portraits taken from old paintings by Sir Henry Raeburn. In a short interesting introduction, a sketch is given of the life of Sir Henry Raeburn, whom it very truly speaks of as "incomparably the best of British portrait-painters, as well as the most completely-fashioned and equipped of British artists, the first and the greatest president of the Royal Academy." As to the portraits we are presented with, what can be said of them? They are 14 in number, namely (1) Sir Henry Raeburn, (2) Lady Raeburn, both the property of Lord Tweedmouth; (3) Henry Mackenzie (the Man of Feeling), the property of the Trustees of the National Portrait Gallery, London; (4) Miss Janet Suttie and (5) Miss Margaret Suttie, the property of Sir George Grant Suttie; (6) John Tait of Harviestoun and grand-child, the property of Major Tait, Epping; (7) Mrs. Campbell of Possil, and (8) Mrs. Campbell of Park, the property of Mrs. Atherton; (9) Francis Horner, M.P., the property of the Speculative Society; (10) Mrs. Maconachie Wellwood, the property of Mrs. Maconachie Wellwood of Meadowbank; (11) Lord Abercromby, the property of the Faculty of Advocates; (12) Mrs. Balfour, the property of Mrs. Beith; (13) Mr. Wardrop of Porbanehill, the property of Mrs. Shirley; (14) Mrs. George Kinnear, the property of the Hon. Lord Kinnear, all are reproduced in photogravure by Messrs T. and R. Annan of Glasgow. But independent of the fact that the work has been carried out most artistically and in the well-known lithographers, and engravers' best style, they are valuable not only in that the issue is limited, being confined merely to members, and that the originals can only be seen in public exhibitions through the kindness of the owners, but because they are taken from the works of an artist, who, as Mr. W. H. Henley says in his introductory notes, was "alike in genius and accomplishment, alike in distinction of aim and in fulness of effect, the next to Sir Joshua Reynolds," and because they have never before reached the public through the medium of engravings. To each portrait are attached a few notes illustrative of the subject, making this year's publication on the whole a most interesting and valuable one. The committee of the Society, have, moreover, already made up their minds as to the subject for the presentation work next year. In view of the marked success of the issue of the engravings illustrative of the scenery of the rivers Tweed and Clyde, the Committee have resolved that next year's publication will consist of a series of sketches by Scottish artists, illustrative of the scenery of the River Tay. Much as portraits by a famous artist may be valued, such a work as that promised for next year is one which should be eagerly looked forward to, especially by Scotsmen residing so far from home. The Society is in a flourishing condition, no thanks however, to Scotsmen in India, for although Mr. D. McLauchlan Slater, F. I. A., the agent in Bombay, has about fifty names on the membership roll, a large number of those are Parsee gentlemen, who apparently recognise that there are, or have been, artists of merit in the "Land o'Cakes" and are anxious to aid in promoting, with their characteristic liberality, the fine arts in Scotland. The objects of the Association, which has been in existence for over half a century, do not seem to be so well known by Scotsmen in India as they ought to be, and for their benefit, it may be of some use to explain that the Association is composed of annual subscribers of one guinea and upwards, and that the funds of the Association are appropriated to the purchase of modern works of art, in painting, drawing, or statuary, and to the execution or purchase of engravings, etchings, or bronzes, bas-reliefs, models, or other productions of art for distribution among the subscribers, who thereby not only get full value for their money, but assist in the promotion of the Fine Arts in Scotland.

THE NAMOA PIRACY CASE.

MR. WODEHOUSE resumed his inquiry at Hongkong on the 24th ultimo into the *Namoa* piracy case. The following evidence was taken:—Dr. Marques said—I held a *post mortem* on the bodies of Capt. Pocock and a man named Petersen on the 12 inst. Cap. Pocock had a bullet wound in his right side. The bullet had traversed the lungs and liver, eventually lodging in the spinal column. It was a "bulldog" revolver bullet. The abdomen was full of blood. Death was caused by hemorrhage, the effect of the bullet wound. Both lungs showed signs of old pleurisy, and both kidneys were pale. Petersen had three superficial wounds on the left side of his forehead and there was an incised wound over the left eyebrow. On the right cheek was another wound which might have been caused by a knife or bullet. On the upper portion of the left arm were two bullet wounds. Two of the bullets had gone through the arm and passed through the chest. The left collar bone was fractured by a bullet. It had entered at the back and lodged in the thoracic cavity. There were two superficial bullet wounds on the right arm apparently caused by one bullet. Death was caused by hemorrhage occasioned by several bullet wounds.

Yeung Ma Sing, trader, said: I was a passenger by the *Namoa* on 10th inst. I was in the 'tween-decks amid-ships on the starboard side. I had a basket containing 603 taels in silver. About 1 p. m. I heard some shots fired on the upper deck. I started to go up on the upper deck to see what was the matter, and had got as far as the companion when a man at the top of the stairs shook his hand and cried 'Passengers, don't come up.' The man was one of the pirates. He called out in a threatening way. He had a revolver in one hand and a sword in the other. When he called out, I went back to my place. Nothing happened till about 4 p. m., when two or three pirates came down, leaving two or three standing at the top of the companion. They called out to the passengers to come up one by one. We all went up, when we were searched. We were then driven into the after-hold, where we remained till we left the ship. There were 30 or 40 of us in the after-hold. The other Chinese passengers had been taken to different parts of the ship. There were none of the pirates in the 'tween-decks when the affair began. I saw about twenty of them altogether. They did not kill any of us nor fire at us. I have not heard of any of the passengers being killed. There were two or three women passengers on board. They were not killed. I saw them at the end of the voyage. I could recognise two of the pirates if they were here. These two were the men who searched me. They had European hats on. The pirates were Punti and Hakka men.

Inspector Mathieson, stated that the witness had been unable to identify any of the men at present in goal charged with being concerned in the piracy.

The inquiry was then adjourned.

THE SO

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Offices yesterday afternoon, when the consideration of the budget estimates of income and expenditure for 1891-92 was resumed. There was again a large attendance of rate-payers. Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, president, occupied the chair, and the other members present were:—Messrs. Abdulla M. Dharamsi, Barjorji Sorabji Shroff, Bhagwandas Narotumdas, and Balchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. E. B. Carroll, George Cotton, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Damodar Thakersi Mulji, Darasha Ratanji Chichgar, Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, J. B. Duxbury, Eknath Raghunath Khote, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, J. F. Fernandez, Framji Dorabji Divecha, R. Gilbert, Govardhandas Goculdas Tejpal, Govardhandas Khatao Makanji, A. M. Gubbay, Hasambhai Visram, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., Mr. Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, K. M. Shroff, Kavasji Pestonji, Brigade-Surgeon G. A. Maconachie, Messrs. Manekshah J. Taloyarkhan, Meherjibhai Rastamji Setna, Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, R.E., Messrs. Mirza Hussein Khan, Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Naoroji Beiramji Suntook, Narayen Ganesh Chandavarkar, Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nathubhoy, Rahimtula Khairaz, the Hon. Mr. Rahimtula Mohamed Sayani, Rastamji Nasarvanji Khory, G. W. Roughton, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Captain W. P. Walshe, Mr. J. P. Watson, and Colonel W. H. Wilson.

On the motion of Colonel Merewether, seconded by Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, the estimated balance of income at the beginning of the year 1891-92, namely, Rs. 4,30,000, was adopted.

GENERAL TAX.

Colonel Merewether moved and Mr. Duxbury seconded, that the Corporation hereby determine, subject to the limitations and conditions provided in Chapter VIII. of the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888, that the general tax leviable on buildings and lands under section 140 of the said Act, shall be levied for the year 1891-92, at the rate of 8 per centum of the rateable value of such buildings and lands respectively, and that the tax leviable under the aforesaid section for the entertainment of a fire brigade and the protection of life and property in the case of fire, shall be levied for the year 1891-92, at the rate of ¾ per centum of the rateable value of such buildings and lands respectively; that the budget estimates of the general tax at 8¾ per cent. including contributions of Rs 50,000, from Government and Rs 1,62,990 from the Port Trust for the year, be adopted at Rs. 1,738,800.

Mr. D. E Wacha said he was sorry to see that year after year those budget estimates on the revenue side were, what they would call under-estimated; and he saw the same this year as far as the general tax was concerned. It was all very well from the municipal point of view that the expenditure should be under-estimated and the income overrated so that a large surplus balance should be shown. He considered this under-estimated. He brought to the notice of the Corporation this fact, that care should be taken to make a reasonable estimate founded upon the actuals of the last five years.

Mr. E. B. Carroll said: If Mr. Wacha was desirous of pointing out this as one of its weak points in Municipal finance, yet with all respect to him he (Mr. Carroll) looked upon this as the strong point. Within the last couple of years they had suffered from a great depression in the mill industry of Bombay from which they had now happily recovered; and there was a great depression of the export trade due to exchange rates. He would ask Mr. Wacha if such changes were not likely to put a stop to the rapid drop in the assessed value of property in the island. However, when they could not be sure of assessment rising from causes of that sort it was much safer to make an estimate of which they could be absolutely certain.

The Municipal Commissioner said: He quite agreed with Mr. Carroll that during the present freighting state, it would be unsafe to act upon the fact that the assessed value of buildings had gone on increasing during a small term of years, that they should go on increasing, and that they should therefore be justified in acting upon that possibility in framing their budget estimate of revenue. It would be a dangerous and unsound principle. He had framed those estimates on the actuals before him, as being a safe figure of calculating the yield in the coming year.

On a vote being taken the motion was carried.

WHEEL TAX AND TOLLS.

On the motion of Colonel Merewether seconded by Mr. Harkissondas Narotumdas, the estimate on wheel tax and tolls was passed at Rs. 1,44,800.

LICENCES.

Colonel Merewether moved that the estimated income on licenses be sanctioned as follows:—(a) dangerous and offensive trade Rs. 34,600, (b) streets and buildings Rs 2,600, (c) land conveyance, music, &c., licenses (issued by the Commissioner of Police) Rs 26,150.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik could not understand how this estimate was the same as last year and asked for an explanation.

The Municipal Commissioner said: The Standing Committee (laughter.) The explanation was a very simple one. The estimate for 1890-91 was a speculative estimate. The department was not organized when the estimate was framed, and the department had now been in existence only six months, and he did not feel that the data of six months justified him in expecting a larger revenue than that which Mr. Ollivant calculated as likely to be produced by the department during the year. They must bear in mind that this was not a revenue producing department. It was for the protection of trade and revenue. Its primary duty indeed, was the protection of the public, and the collection of revenue a subsidary object altogether. The motion was carried.

LIQUOR LICENCE.

Colonel Merewether moved that the income from Government for liquor licences under Bombay Act V. of 1878 be sanctioned at Rs. 1,43,750.

Dr. Blaney suggested that that information might be useful to Mr. Caine to show him how steadily Bombay kept up its liquor shops. For a great number of years the income from that source had been the cause. The motion was carried.

TOBACCO DUTY.

Colonel Merewether moved and Dr. Cowasjee seconded, that the receipt from Government for Tobacco duty under Act IV. of 1857 be sanctioned at Rs. 1,67,800. The motion was carried.

HALALKHOR TAX.

Colonel Merewether moved that the income from the halalkhor-tax be sanctioned at Rs. 5,48,000.

Mr. Duxbury said that he considered 3 per cent. on rental was too high a rate to levy for this service. Steps ought to be taken to make a reduction in that tax, and he suggested that 2 per cent. was quite sufficient. He moved as an amendment that the consideration of that item be postponed until next meeting.

Mr. Shroff seconded the amendment.

Mr. P. M. Mehta said that if this tax was too much what they wanted was not a reduction in the tax, but an improvement in the service. If there was a surplus it certainly ought to be devoted to perfecting the service against which so much had already been said.

Dr. Blaney was of the same opinion as Mr. Mehta. At present this was the worst department of sanitation they had and he trusted it would be improved when they had the Tansa water to draw from. It was absolutely necessary to keep the city sweet and clean, and if there was any surplus from the tax it was necessary to devote it to the improvement of the service.

TheMunicipal Commissioner also was of the same opinion, and that it was impossible to reduce the tax.

WATER TAX.

The income on water tax was sanctioned at Rs. 12,20,760.

RETURNS FROM PROPERTY AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The income from market receipts was sanctioned at Rs. 3,47,390, from Public Gardens at Rs. 6,000; from Tramway Rent, Rs. 36,200; miscellaneous fees, Rs. 7,000; miscellaneous receipts Rs. 1,01,135; miscellaneous fees, Rs. 45,400; miscellaneous savings, Rs. 13,000; contributions from Municipal servants towards pension fund, Rs. 14,000; recoveries by work done in the municipal workshops, Rs. 1,40,000.

MUNICIPAL BUILDING FUND INVESTMENTS.

The income for interest on the municipal building Fund Investments, interests on loan and Reserve Funds investments, interest on sinking and Insurance Funds, and profit on stores adjusted, were sanctioned at Rs. 1,17,000.

TOTAL REVENUE FOR THE YEAR.

On the motion of Colonel Merewether, seconded by Mr. Kabraji, it was resolved that the budget estimate of Rs. 59,09,6175 in respect of ordinary revenue for the year 1891-92 and that of Rs. 63,39,675, including the opening cash balance of Rs. 42,30,000 be adopted.

EXPENDITURE.

Expenditure on account of Corporation and Standing Committee's Establishments, as also for the Commissioner's personal office establishment and general office establishment was sanctioned at Rs. 51,349, Rs. 52,332, and Rs. 22,208 respectively.

The Corporation then adjourned.

INDIAN CROP REPORTS.

BOMBAY SESAMUM (FINAL).

The final report on the sesamum crop, of which the estimates are up to the 20th December, is as follows:—

The appended figured statement shows the areas under til in all parts of the Presidency, including Native States, with the notable exception of Baroda, the figures for which State have not been communicated. Some modifications of the figures, as entered in the second report, will be noticed. The changes, however, are not so great as to necessitate any modification of the comparisons drawn in that report. Increases may be explained by sowings made late in the season, after the submission of the forecast. On the other hand, *e. g.* in Broach, some decreases are observable, which in the absence of specific explanation from collectors may be attributed to over-sanguine early estimates.

The revised grand total shows 609,000 acres as against the estimated total of 557,000 of the second forecast. A little more than half the area belongs to British territory. Were Baroda figures included, it is probable that Native States would claim the larger half.

The fact remains that, except in Gujarat, there is a general diminution of area, which amounts to 21 per cent. in British territory. There are no figures to make a similar comparison as regards Native States. The outturn shown in the statement is given with hesitation. It is based on the reported valuations in annas and the estimates of outturn given in the formulæ for the Presidency, which is the best estimate available.

The figures for the provinces will now be discussed.

Gujarat.—The final estimates (77,750 acres) are lower than those of the second report, but still are about 8 per cent. above the estimated average and the area of 1889-90. The later sowings in Surat have caused the reported decrease to disappear; but the revised figures show a decrease in Broach as compared with the early estimates. In Gujarat the sowing rain for both early and late kinds of sesamum was favourable. In Surat only was it excessive. The later rains were much less timely, and the long break resulted in withering and consequent diminution of yield. In Ahmadabad and the Panch Mahals insects have done harm. The early crop has been harvested. The anna estimates vary from as low as 6 annas in the Panch Mahals to 14 annas in Surat. On the whole 8 annas may be taken as the anna estimate of the province, *i. e.* about half the average crop (16 annas).

Gujarat States.—The area (258,000 acres) of sesamum is 3¼ times that of the British districts of Gujarat, and of the states Kathiawar is the largest producer. The crops in Kathiawar was greatly reduced by deficiency of late rains, and in Halar it was further damaged by insects and cloudy weather. The yield is reported at 5 annas in Cutch, to 9 annas in Kathiawar.

Deccan.—Of the total (105,600 acres) 64 and 23 per cent. respectively are credited to Khandesh and Nasik. This total signifies a diminution of really 24 per cent. as compared with last year, but twice as large if the comparison is made with the estimated average. No explanation other than that of unseasonableness of sowing rain can be offered. In Poona, however, and to some extent elsewhere, the exclusion of niger seed, hitherto erroneously included in the agricultural returns, under sesamum, accounts for some of the decrease.

The crop was largely benefited by seasonable rain in August, but a long break, lasting till the second week in September, nullified the good prospects. The rain in September, moreover, was not heavy enough. Later on rain in November damaged the early crop, though it improved the late one, which is still in the field. These vicissitudes of season were more or less general. In Poona cloudy weather was experienced also. The outturn may be stated as from 7 annas in Poona to 10 or 11 annas in Khandesh.

Deccan States.—The area is very small.

Karnatak.—The area (24,000 acres) is less than half that of last year and much below the average. It is small even in a good year. The outturn is reported at from 6 annas in Dharwar to 8 in Belgaum and Bijapur.

Karnatak States.—The area is small. The estimated outturn may be slightly better than in British collectorates.

Konkan.—The area of 1890-91 is about equal to that of the Karnatak, but it much more really comes up to the average. Ratnagiri claims more than half the area. Kanara does not grow sesamum. The decrease in the Konkan is clearly due to excessive rain. The prospects of the crop were further lessened by a continuation of heavy rain during the growth of the crop, especially in Kolaba. On the whole, however, the crop is better than in the Deccan or the Karnatak.

Sind.—The area (101,000 acres) is 21 per cent. below last year, when it was up to the average. The Indus inundation was low and the rainfall unusually scanty. Furthermore the poor yields of the past two years have acted as a deterrent. The yield is fair, from 10 annas in Thar and Parkar, to 13 annas in Karachi and Upper Sind Frontier. It appears from the actual estimates reported (for there are no formulæ for Sind) that the average acre yield of sesamum is lower in Sind than in the Presidency proper.

N.-W. P. COTTON CROP.

The final report for the season 1890-91 is as follows:—

Character of the Season.—The rains set in about their usual time, and they were very heavy and incessant from the commencement, in nearly every district, up to the middle of August, causing serious floods in Rohilkhand and the Gangetic Doab, the chief cotton tracts. The damage was further aggravated by the long break which then ensued, lasting in most places almost to the end of September. The season was thus too wet at times and too dry at others. Continued heavy rains retarded weeding, rotted the plants on the low lands, and more or less destroyed early sowings. Their abrupt cessation subsequently proved unfavourable to the proper development of the plant, and more or less injured the flower generally on the uplands. Slight injury is also reported from locusts in parts of the Allahabad, Rohilkhand, and Jhansi divisions.

Area.—The date of submission of the final forecast of the cotton crop has now been altered by the Government of India from 15th January to 10th December. The area shown in the forecast has hitherto been taken from the ordinary kharif crop returns of the patwaris, which are due on the 15th December; but to conform to the altered date district officers were asked to furnish figures for the cotton area in advance of the regular kharif crop statements, and it is from these advance returns that the area dealt with in the present forecast has been taken. Special returns have come in from all districts, except Jhansi and portions of Muzaffarnagar, Unao, and Partabgarh, in which districts settlement operations are in progress. For these districts approximate estimates have been made on the basis of the increases or decreases reported by zemindar correspondents, compared to last year's area. The total cotton area thus arrived at for the entire province, both sown alone and in combination with other crops, comes to 1,557,871 acres, which falls short of the preceding year's area by 5·7 per cent., or by 94,094 acres, and short of the average area of the five years preceding 1889-90 by 4·2 per cent., or 67,732 acres. A decrease is found in nearly every district, but especially in the districts of the Meerut, Agra, and Allahabad divisions.

Condition and Outturn.—The following table shows the condition and outturn of the present year's crop in each division:—

Divisions.	Condition in number of annas, 16 annas representing a full crop.	Outturn in bales of 400 lbs each of cleaned cotton.
Meerut	8	47,482
Agra	12	81,072
Rohilkhand	10	19,804
Allahabad	11	40,566
Benares	8	540
Jhansi	10	8,840
Tarai district	11	671
Lucknow	9	2,417
Sitapur	8	2,530
Fyzabad	9	238
Rae Bareili	10	179
Total	9·6	204,339

The figures of condition are based, as usual, on bulletins received from zemindar correspondents, while the outturn has been arrived at by the application of the standards of full outturn adapted heretofore to the condition and area returned from 1890-91. The aggregate outturn thus obtained falls short of the outturn of the preceding year by 50,169 bales of 400lbs. each, or by about 20 per cent. This decrease is due both to the smaller area sown and to poor results. If 100 be assumed to denote a full outturn for the province, then the outturn of the present year stands at about 60.

GENERAL WHEAT CROP.

The first reports on the condition and prospects of the wheat crop of the season 1890-91 are summarized in the following paragraphs, and to this is added such information as is available from other sources.

Condition and Prospects.—In the Punjab the prospects of the crop are very much more favourable than they were at the corresponding period last year. Timely rain has contributed to this result, rendered late sowings possible, and justifies the hope of an extended area. The character of the season in the North-Western Provinces occasioned anxiety at first, but the re-appearance of the monsoon, which had suddenly ceased in the beginning of August, admitted of successful ploughing and sowings, and everywhere the crop has germinated exceptionally well. Winter rain is now needed to maintain the present prospects, and to lighten the labour and cost of irrigation, which is now generally in active progress. Beneficial rain has fallen in two or three of the western districts. In the Central Provinces the prospects are on the whole favourable. The ground was in good order, and the seed has generally germinated well. The rainfall in Berar was seasonable. Sowings have been completed, the present condition of the crop is good, and an average outturn is expected. In Bombay sowings are still in progress. The condition of the crop is good in Gujarat, and in other places fair to middling. Seasonable rain would improve the prospects, as it has done in some tracts of the Deccan.

So far as can be ascertained, the condition of the standing crops is good in Bengal, Central India, Rajputana, and Hyderabad. In Mysore the want of rain is felt.

Area.—The estimated area sown with wheat in the Panjab up to 30th November is 6,363,300 acres, that is 140,400 acres, or 2·2 per cent. more than the area shewn in the final forecast of last year, but 307,100 acres, or 4·6 per cent. less than the area shewn as under wheat in the first forecast of last year. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the area this year is put at 6 per cent. over that of last year, the increase being attributable partly to the favourable character of the season at sowing time, and partly to winter crops having been largely sown in lands on which the rain crop had failed. There is no reason to apprehend any decrease in the area in the Central Provinces. The acreage under wheat in Berar is below that of last year, the decrease being due to the good cotton crop of last year, which fetched high prices, thus inducing cultivators to increase the cultivation of cotton this year. The Bombay report shews the areas thus:—Gujarat 258,000 acres; Gujarat States 203,000 acres with incomplete sowings; Deccan 843,000 acres, excluding two Nasik talukas; Deccan States, a decreased area; Karnatak, 491,000 acres; Karnatak States, 100,000 acres; Sind, 390,000 acres; Khairpur States, 32,000 acres.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.

To give an idea of the literary turn of the House of Commons, the *Times* once had a eulogistic article, acknowledging the merit of some of the works deserving it. It may be worth mentioning that Mr. Maclean, too, came in for a due recognition of his literary work, done especially in connection with his Guide to Bombay, which is still issued from the office of the *Bombay Gazette*, replete with information brought up to date. If Mr. Maclean was the originator of the work, the merit of keeping it up in its excellence, and, in fact, of improving upon it in every possible way, must belong to the present Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*. Change and reform is the order of the day, and Bombay is so varying in its phases of life, political, social and commercial, that unless the arrangement of Maclean's Guide be judicious, and it should be an accurate digest of recent information for the man of business and the miscellaneous reader, it would defeat the object which led to its original publication. Attached to the edition for the current year are two maps in front, the execution of which is on an elaborate scale, pointing out the meandering courses of the railway system of India, and the direction of places from one another. The map of the Island of Bombay ought to be of special value to a stranger, and we believe that the attachment of this sheet indicating the location of public offices and other sights worth visiting, adds largely to the usefulness of the Guide. The first chapter traces the geography and history of Bombay, and gives diverse particulars regarding the prosperity and material development of our island town. To many of the inhabitants the history contained in this chapter as to the acquisition of the island, the establishment of British authority, and the gradual development of that power, must be a sealed book, though they may be all the while living comfortably in the town itself. We hardly exaggerate the value of the book when advising such to take it up and get themselves acquainted with the leading epochs in the material growth of the land they live in. The chapter would more than repay perusal. Another chapter gives a fuller description of the city of Bombay, which, it need hardly be said, is still more interesting as well as useful. There is, also, a careful account of the growth of the population since 1662, motley character of it, and the religious beliefs and observances of the Jains and the Brahmins, and Marathas and the Mahomedans, the Parsis and Indo-Portuguese. Bombay is the centre of trade and industrial activity, and its history would not therefore, be complete without a narrative of the events which tended to the transference of commerce from Surat to Bombay, and its subsequent development. What was the trade of Bombay in the beginning of this century, what is it now; what was its state during the American War, and some of the other periods of commercial excitement; and similar other particulars are next given in a chapter of considerable interest. Thus the work is as well an aid to those wishing for particular information about the form of Government of the Presidency, its ways and means, and the constitution of the Municipal Board. For other facts and details of general use connected with business and commerce, the reader may refer to the Directory itself, for in the limited space at our disposal it is difficult to bring out the other merits of the book, which contains a fund of general information, and ought, as a work of reference, to occupy a prominent place amongst publications of its kind. The literary quality of Maclean's Guide, together with its handy size, makes it very attractive for travellers.—*Indian Spectator.*

The sixteenth edition of this valuable annual is now before us. It is, as usual, replete with valuable and useful information, alike beneficial to the traveller from, or resident in, the capital of Western India. No pains or trouble seem to have been spared in making this compilation worthy to take rank as the standard "Guide to Bombay." The present edition is supplemented by a photo, of Lord Harris, a map of India, and a plan of the Isle of Bombay, while generally we may say that nothing is wanting to make it a worthy product of the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.—*Indian Engineering.*

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 6th January as compared with the statement of the 29th December:—

Liabilities.	Dec. 29. Rs.	A.	P.	Jan. 6. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	47,00,000	0	0	47,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,97,59,184	8	6	2,03,47,115	5	5
Other Deposits, &c.	6,78,99,818	6	3	6,18,74,003	5	8
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,25,501	5	2	6,66,851	8	6
Sundries	27,59,180	8	2	26,47,738	10	5
Rs.	11,54,54,784	12	1	11,02,35,788	14	0
Assets.						
Government Securities	1,29,01,975	8	0	1,35,48,721	8	0
Other authorized Invtmts	79,79,905	4	0	79,77,963	2	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	57,54,788	9	1	61,00,068	3	5
Credits on do.	63,14,613	5	10	60,35,117	0	0
Bills discounted, &c.	1,62,42,045	2	6	1,62,84,644	6	6
Balances with other Banks	3,38,674	3	5	4,29,560	13	5
Bullion	10,36,670	1	5	10,35,989	6	11
Dead Stock	12,13,782	8	7	12,03,320	13	1
Stamps	11,759	7	0	12,687	2	10
Sundries	10,39,295	7	6	13 38,557	0	7
Cash, &c., at Head Office.	4,01,33,349	7	9	3,16,38,938	9	10
Do. at Branches	2,21,87,925	11	0	2,46,30,220	11	5
Rs.	11,54,54,784	12	1	11,02,35,788	14	0

The following is the Bank's memorandum of liabilities and assets up to the 6th January, 1891:—

Liabilities.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	13,58,295	Dec.
Do. at Branches	19,46,256	Inc.
Other Deposits	59,35,315	Dec.
Post Bills	2,40,251	Inc.
Assets.		
Bank's Investments	6,44,804	Inc.
Loans	3,45,279	"
Accounts of Credit	2,79,496	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	42,599	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	87,34,410	Dec.
Do. at Branches	24,42,295	Inc.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 11th January, 1891.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·351
Temperature of the Air	73·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	65·4
Dew Point	60·0
Relative humidity of Air	63·4
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	82·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	61·9
General Directions of Wind*	ENE, N, ENE, NNW NW, NNW, N
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	283

*From midnight to midnight.

"All things are soon prepared in a well-ordered house." Sensible folks do their work quickly by using SAPOLIO. It is a solid cake of Scouring Soap. Try it.—Agents.—H. BALLANTINE and SONS, Hornby Row, Bombay.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 26TH DECEMBER.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Bengal, Commander W. Barratt, with the English mails of the 26th December, arrived in harbour at 3-30 a.m. yesterday. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mr and Mrs E B Peacock and child
Miss Wilberby
Mrs Plowden and infant
Mrs Duncan Forbes and infant
Mr and Mrs A W Foord and infant
Capt and Mrs E C Spilsbury and two infants
Mr D G West
Mrs Watson
Mr and Mrs Moller
Two Messrs Moller
Mr Patterson and son
Lieut J M Henry
Sir R P Beauchamp
Lady Violet Beauchamp
Miss A Bewley
Lieut Comins
Mr W Mulligan
Dr J Donaldson
Mr M D Petrocochino
Lieut A Stephens
Miss Thomas
Mrs J C Townshend and infant
Miss Weighill
Mr J Walsh
Miss Marshall and infant
Miss K Winscom
Mr E R Dodge
Dr Evans

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr J Chisholm
Mr C Bogler
Mr Firkin
Mr A Gillott
Mr and Mrs Yorke-Smith
Mr Holloway
Sir J Gladstone
Colonel Hall
Prince Olga Scherbatoff
Prince Alexandria Scherbatoff
Mr F T Paine
Mr T Ker
Col A Howell
Mr N Palit
Mr W D Cruickshank
Mr and Miss Tempest-Radford
Mr J E Campbell
Mr A P de Saone
Mr Bethune
Mr Gruschmitz
Mr N Hill

FROM ISMAILIA.

Mr E P Shepherd
Mr J Shepherd
Mr A Stein
Mr Colville
Mr and Mrs Lamb
Dr and Mrs Reeves Jackson

FROM NAPLES.—Mr and Mrs Terry
FROM ADEN.—Mr Jas Forbes

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, Dec. 26.

THE COURT.

The Queen left Windsor on Friday and crossed from Portsmouth to Osborne in a heavy snowstorm.

The Queen and members of the Royal Family attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel at Osborne.

GENERAL.

The Duchess of Northumberland was buried on Wednesday in the family vault of the Percys in Westminster Abbey.

The Archbishop of York has undergone a relapse, and his present condition causes grave anxiety to his friends.

"General" Booth delivered an address at the London Polytechnic Institute on Friday, and replied to the various objections that had been raised to his scheme as propounded in "In Darkest England."

The funeral of the late Sir Edgar Boehm was solemnized in St. Paul's Cathedral on Saturday in the presence of a crowded congregation, the Queen being represented on the occasion.

A very large proportion of the men employed by the North-Eastern Railway Company had resolved to cease work on Monday should their demands be refused, but the directors have made concessions, and the men have continued their work.

A fatal collision occurred on Tuesday at Broadstone Junction, near Bournemouth. A Midland express from Bath ran into an engine standing on the line, and the front vehicles were smashed. Of four ladies in one carriage, one was killed and the others were all severely injured.

Mrs. Pearcey, convicted of the murder of Phœbe Hogg at Kentish Town, was executed in Newgate Prison on Tuesday. At the last she declared that the sentence was just, but that some of the evidence against her was false.

The weather in London during the past week has been very severe. Intense frosts, occasionally accompanied by dense fogs, caused great interruption to traffic, both in the streets and on the railways. In many parts of the country the severe weather has compelled a stoppage of work, and there is consequently great distress.

A conference of head masters of public schools was held on Tuesday at Oxford, when a proposition to omit Greek as a compulsory study at the Universities was discussed at great length and with much division of opinion. Several amendments were rejected by large majorities, and ultimately the original motion was defeated by 31 votes against 29.

One of three coal-laden barges proceeding to a steamer in Southampton Water on Friday foundered in a sudden squall and two men were drowned.

The crew of the steamer Garron Tower arrived at Seaham on Sunday, their vessel having been run down in the Channel on Friday night by another steamer, supposed to be foreign, which continued her voyage without offering help.

A fire broke out on Sunday night in a room of a small house in a court near the Strand, and a father and his three children were burnt to death.

A horse that had been bitten by a mad dog at Dover about seven weeks since showed symptoms of hydrophobia on Monday and died in great agony.

Professor Lant Carpenter was on Wednesday found dead in his bedroom, with a discharged revolver lying beside him.

A farmer, at Salcot, in Essex, who had not been seen since Saturday last, was found on Tuesday murdered in his house. A youth, his nephew, who lived with him, is in custody on suspicion.

The threatened strike of the men employed on the three principal railways of Scotland was carried out on Monday, when several thousands of the Companies' servants ceased work. Since then the leaders of the strike declare that large numbers of men are joining them. The interruption of the traffic has necessarily been very great, especially in respect of goods, which cannot be moved. The directors, however, state that they cannot concede the demands of the men, and at present there is no perceptible prospect of a settlement of the difficulty. On Wednesday the strike still further extended, and it was stated that nearly 8,000 men had joined in it.

IRELAND.

The contest in North Kilkenny has been warmly fought, but with comparatively little violence. Mr. Parnell's eyes are recovering from the effects of the lime throwing, and he and his opponents were actively engaged all last week in supporting their respective candidates.

The result of the polling was declared on Tuesday afternoon at Kilkenny, when Sir J. Pope Hennessey was declared elected by a majority of 1,162 votes over Mr. Parnell's candidate, Mr. V. Scully. There was considerable uproar, but no actual violence, although Mr. Healy, M. P., had to be protected by police from the threats of the crowd. A petition against the return is threatened on the ground of undue influence of priests acting as Sir J. P. Hennessey's personation agents.

COLONIAL.

A force of mounted police has been sent by the Canadian Government to the frontier to prevent any movement by the Indians in Canada, who have been excited to action by runners and fugitives from the tribes located in the United States reserves.

The Quebec Legislature has decided that, in the case of railways subsidized by the province, two directors shall be nominated by the Government, and one-half per cent. of the subsidy shall be paid to the Provincial Treasury. This is expected to prevent the floating of Quebec railway schemes.

The Parliament of Victoria was prorogued on Saturday.

An express train from Halifax to Montreal was precipitated on Tuesday into the river near Quebec, an axle of a carriage having broken. About 40 persons lost their lives and 100 others were injured.

There is still great agitation in Newfoundland, where the entire exclusion of French claims is strongly insisted upon and the continuation of the *modus vivendi* is repelled.

FOREIGN.

The statement that the British Government has ordered the South Africa Company to withdraw its armed forces from Manica has created great rejoicing in Lisbon, and the moderate journals express hopes of an early and satisfactory arrangement of the differences with Great Britain.

The German Empress was on Wednesday, December 17, safely delivered of a son.

The *Journal des Debats* complains of the Roman papers publishing incidents of disputes in Tunis between French and Germans as evidence of unfriendly feeling on the part of Italy towards France.

It has been decided by the German Government to convert Breslau, in Silesia, into a first-class fortress, to supply the place of Glatz, which is about to be dismantled.

A report, believed to be well founded, is current in Paris, stating that orders have been given from the Vatican directing the clergy to combat Socialism in every legitimate way and, in every State, whether Roman Catholic or not.

Dr. Koch left Berlin on Tuesday for a fortnight's holiday in the Hartz Mountains. In reply to an English doctor, who urged him in the interests of humanity to make his secret remedy known, he replied that he had intrusted it to State authorities, who would decide upon the question.

OBITUARY.—Maj. G. R. Remington, Bo. Ret. List; Gen. Sir F. Turner, K.C.B.; the Archbishop of York; Canon Molesworth; Mr. William Reith; Mr. Nathaniel Clayton; Lady Frances Higginson.

INDIAN PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

The half-yearly meeting of this company was held at the City Terminus Hotel on Dec. 19. Mr. T. R. Watt (chairman) was happy to say that the half-year which they were considering had proved a satisfactory one in the result of the working, compared with the corresponding period of last year, the earnings were higher by 3·22 per cent., and the expenses, with more work done, 2·09 per cent. less, and the profits 7·55 per cent. more. The profit had been £9 7s. 5d. per cent. on the capital-bearing interest, and the average rate of interest payable on the share and loan capital had been £4 14s. 6d. per cent. per annum. The expenses had been 43·77 per cent. of the receipts, compared with 46·14 in the corresponding six months of 1889. The company had got its remittances over at such a favorable rate of exchange that the directors were able to propose a surplus dividend of £1 5s. 4d., in addition to the guaranteed dividend, making £3 15s. 4d. for the half-year, against £3 7s. 6d. in the corresponding half-year of 1889. The report was adopted and the surplus dividend declared.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

The half-yearly general meeting of this company was held at the City Terminus Hotel on Dec. 19. Major-General J. S. Trevor (chairman) stated that the dividend they were about to recommend was the same in amount, viz., 4 per cent. for the half-year, as he expected six months ago. They had not yet realised all the money due to them. They hoped to be able to give the proprietors a further dividend of 4s., in addition to the guaranteed dividend of £2 10s., when they came to declare the result of the working of the half-year now in progress. It was to their earnings and not their expenditure that they must turn when they looked for the cause of the falling of in the dividends. The current year was as bad a one as they were likely to experience. The report was adopted and the dividend declared.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

The eighty-ninth report of the East Indian Railway Company states, that the gross receipts for the half-year ended June 30, 1s. 5d. the rupee, were £1,654,888, against £1,710,811; and the net revenue £1,123,834 against £1,144,406. The percentage of the working expenses to the gross receipts was 32·09, against 33·11. The board recommend a dividend for the half-year at the rate of 17s. 6d. per cent. on the deferred annuity capital, in addition to the guaranteed interest of 2 per cent., leaving a small balance in hand.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

The tenth ordinary general meeting of the Indian Midland Railway Company (Limited) was held on Dec. 19 at the City Terminus Hotel, Mr. T. R. Watt presiding. In moving the adoption of the report, the chairman said he did not think he could do better than read, by way of preface to his remarks on that occasion, a short extract from the half-yearly report to the board of the agent and chief engineer of the company. Mr. Creegen said:—"The result of the half-year's working as disclosed by the accounts is disappointing; indeed, the earnings are so far short of what was predicted of the traffic a year ago, that a comparison in detail between the present and former half-years only serves to show that we are still in the position of having to establish for the Indian Midland Railway its claim to a proper share of the carrying trade between Upper India and Bombay." Continuing, the chairman observed that this stated the case succinctly. The gross earnings of the half-year were equal to Rs. 2,570·76 per mean mile worked, compared with Rs. 2,763·11 per mile in the corresponding period of 1889. In 1889, however, a considerable extent of line was still under construction, and the traffic receipts were assisted by the carriage of materials going forward for the works in hand, but as the line drew on to completion, this traffic ended. It yielded in the past half-year only 5 per cent. of the gross receipts compared with 22½ per cent. in the June half of 1889. Omitting from both periods the item "company's materials," the earnings under other head showed an increase last half-year amounting to Rs. 6,48,446, being equal to 64½ per cent. upon the amount of the corresponding receipts in 1889. The total coaching earnings had increased 59 per cent., spread over every item of traffic. In merchandise the increase was equal to 69½ per cent. in weight and 66¼ per cent. in money. In his review of the half-yearly accounts, Mr. Bashford, their auditor in India, said:—"Looking at these results and the statistics of production in the districts served by the railway, it is abundantly clear that in every case there is promise of a great improvement in the future when arrangements with connected railways are perfected." He was sure that Mr. Bashford would not have lightly put forward this opinion. Another favourable circumstance was the arrangement lately made with the Post office under which their railway was utilised for the first time for the transmission of the through mails. Other Indian railways were suffering in the same way, the cause in a large measure being the disturbance to trade through fluctuations in exchange. The decrease, however, on their line from July 1 to the 22nd ult. had been alone in goods traffic, the diminution in public merchandise amounting to Rs. 93,694, whereas in the coaching traffic there had been an increase in the same time of Rs. 37,587. However regrettable the present low traffic might be, he did not think there was occasion for despondency as to the prospects of the company. Mr. A. H. Campbell seconded the motion, which was adopted.

THE STAFF COLLEGE.

The following are the officers who have passed the Final Examination at the Staff College, held in December:—

Captain R. G. Broadwood, 12th Lancers.
Major E. R. Courtenay, 13th Hussars.
Major A. D. Addison, Royal Artillery.
Captain N. B. Inglefield, Royal Artillery.
Captain E. J. Granet, Royal Artillery—Russian.
Captain W. E. Fairholme, Royal Artillery—French.
Captain H. Chance, Royal Artillery—Landscape Drawing.
Captain T. N. Maude, Royal Engineers.
Captain E. S. C. Pemberton, Royal Engineers—Russian.
Captain C. C.

MR. W. S. CAINE ON THE BOMBAY COTTON TRADE.

In Bombay, as in Lancashire, writes Mr. W. S. Caine to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "Cotton is King." The boats plying in the harbour, the wharves of the splendid docks, the picturesque bullock carts that throng the streets, are all "cotton." After New Orleans, Bombay is the greatest cotton port in the world; four million cwts. are shipped abroad every year, and two millions more are spun and woven in the eighty-two mills of the Bombay Presidency—the value of all this cotton is about twelve millions sterling. The old Cotton Green, a vast space devoted to dealers in the raw material, is one of the show places of the city, and forms a striking picture of busy native life. The development of cotton manufactures in India during recent years has been of vital importance to the teeming populations of many overcrowded agricultural districts, whose surplus finds profitable employment before the 20,000 looms and the 2¼ million spindles of ninety-seven mills, employing 80,000 hands, with a capital of ten million sterling, paying excellent dividends, few earning less than 6 per cent. Twenty years ago there were only 400,000 spindles in all India.

Millowners are firmly convinced that it is only a question of very few years before Manchester will be cut out of the India and China markets. So far as regards coarse numbers, the Bombay spinners of cotton yarns have virtually driven Lancashire clean out of India, Japan, and China. Efforts are constantly being made to produce finer numbers, and every year shows fresh encroachments on Lancashire. During the five years 1880-84 the total exports of twist and yarn from India were valued at £7,800,000; during the following five years, 1885-89, they mounted to a total of £18,230,000, or an increase of about 230 per cent. There has also been a substantial increase in manufactured cotton goods over the same periods, from £9,700,000 to £12,440,000. An examination of the imports into India show a marked contrast. Over the same periods, cotton twist and yarns only increased 5 per cent., from £16,500,000 to £17,180,000; manufactured goods, from 104 millions to 120 millions. The Indian millowners have, therefore, raised their exports of yarn and twist to a higher figure than the entire imports, and have practically closed the ports of India to all coarse numbers from Lancashire.

Bombay cotton men have never forgiven Lancashire the removal of the 5 per cent. import duty, though it has not, in my judgment, delayed their progress a single day. They also ascribe to Lancashire jealousy the proposals which the Indian Government are now making with regard to amendment of the Factory Acts, though the better informed millowners are quite ready and willing to accept the impending changes.

As this is a subject which is rightly exciting much attention at home, especially among the textile workpeople of Lancashire and Yorkshire and trade unionists generally, I have taken some pains during my stay in Bombay to inquire into the condition of the mill hands and the need for improved factory legislation.

The advantages possessed by Indian millowners are three-fold: Cheaper labour, longer hours, cheap raw material. Their disadvantages are costly fuel, costly machinery, and inferior skill in the workpeople.

I have visited some of the leading mills with a view to ascertaining for myself what is the actual condition of the workpeople. The Swadeshi Mill managed by the Parsi firm of J. N. Tata and Son, is one of the finest in India. The weaving-room is 390 feet by 150, the sizing-room 100 by 150, the card-room 315 by 300, and the mule-room 890 feet long by 80 wide. There are 800 looms, 15,000 ring spindles, 20,000 mules, and 20,000 throstles. The mill would probably cost about £250,000 to erect. The average pay of the whole of the hand, old and young, is about 11 rupees per month = 22 shillings. Reelers get 8 rupees, spinners 10, carders 10, weavers 15 rupees, monthly. Doffers, generally children from 9 to 12 years, earn 5 rupees. The working hours are from sunrise to sunset, with half an hour's rest in the middle of the day. Taking the year round, this will average about 11½ hours during which the engine works. There are two days in each month when the mill is closed, as well as on certain Hindu holidays, making about thirty "Sundays" in the year. These hours of labour will appear very terrible to an English workman, but they are not so bad as they look. Hindu workmen have an easy happy-go-lucky way with them, and every mill keeps on hand a number of "substitutes" who are generally not very steady workpeople, content to work at odd times as "substitutes" for regular hands who want a holiday. The average daily proportion of substitutes at the Swadeshi Mills is 15 per cent., which means that the regular hands absent themselves about one day in every seven, besides the thirty regular holidays, which appears to justify the statement made to me by the manager, Mr. Jeffreys, that on the average the hands did not work more than 300 days in the year. The hours of labour are also loosely kept. The men leave off work three or four times a day, at odd times, to eat their food, or to go out of the mill for a five minutes' smoke. Meals are brought in and eaten in working hours; women go home for short spells to suckle babies, and operations generally are conducted in a sloppy, free-and-easy fashion that would make a Lancashire or a Yorkshire foreman's hair stand on end. A Bombay mill employs just 250 persons to every 100 that would be employed in a Lancashire mill the same size.

The Governor-General in Council, in response to pressure from England, proposes to introduce a bill in the forthcoming session of the Legislative Council, limiting the hours of work for women to eleven, and securing a greater number of holidays per month to all. He has, however, very wisely appointed a Commission of Inquiry, which is now on tour, to ascertain the views and requirements of the Indian operatives themselves as to the restrictions to be imposed upon their labour in factories. The Commission consists of able and suitable men; but the millowners are not represented, while the artizans have a carefully selected representative for each province. It would have been better if both employers and employed would have been specially represented. The points upon which the Commission is to report are—(1) the limitation of hours of work for women; (2) should the law draw a distinction between young persons and adults? (3) is the present limitation of the hours of children to nine per day proper and sufficient? (4) the question of increased number of holidays; (5) the fixing of a general working day of limited hours; (6) ought there to be any compulsory stoppages of work at fixed times during the day?

I have studied the evidence given before this Commission, and gather that there will not be much difficulty in a Report that will be accepted alike by both mill-owner and mill-hand. The points of agreement appear to be that the working day for men should not be curtailed in length, but that three stoppages of half an hour each should take the place of the loose occasional rests; that women should work eleven hours with rests; that a Sunday should be established by law, and that the English Sunday should be the day chosen, as is the rule in Government employ; that wages for the previous month shall be paid the first week in the month, instead of the last week, as at present, which results in debt and thriftlessness, and that children be worked in shifts of six hours, instead of nine hours as at present, with elementary schools within the mill walls.

There is undoubtedly great reluctance on the part of the work-people to consent to a fixed working-day—the wages in cotton mills are so good, and the work so constant and regular, that thrifty men, especially if they have two or three wives working with them in the mill, can save nearly two-thirds of their wages. The aim of every mill hand is to save as quickly as possible enough rupees to buy a piece of land and settle upon it for the rest of his life. They are not town-bred men at all, but come out of the country, from the Ratnagherry district, or the Deccan, preserving their distinctive dress—they think that if their working hours were greatly restricted their earnings would be curtailed. What they want is ten or fifteen years' untiring work, with a long haven of rest at the end. Many of the witnesses even opposed compulsory days of rest.

It appears probable that the new law will not interfere with working hours, though I am convinced it would be better, both for the output and for the work people themselves, if the law fixed a working day of twelve hours in summer, and eleven in winter, with two or even three half-hour rests. As things are at present, under the loose management and irregular attendance which prevail in most mills, less work on the average is turned out of Indian factories with the engines running 3,600 hours per year than out of Lancashire factories of equal capacity in 2,850 hours per year, and with five Indian hands at work instead of two Lancashire hands.

There is no doubt that the whole Indian cotton trade will be the better for some "tightening up" of their methods of working their mills, and that it can only be secured by legislation. There is no approach in India to anything like trade unionism, though in Bombay there is a Bombay Mill Hands' Association, at all events of sufficient importance to secure the placing of its secretary, Mr. Narayan M. Lokhanday, on the Factory Commission. It is therefore impossible to secure the universal application of these much-needed reforms apart from legislative action.

All the Russian Consuls-General in China assembled at St. Petersburg last month to take part in a conference as to the means of developing Russian trade with China.

HOME RULE CRISIS.

The first stage of the crisis brought about by Mr. Parnell's recent experiences has terminated with the return of Sir John Pope Hennessey for Kilkenny by a very large majority, and the interest of the topic as a journalistic sensation is materially diminished. But, observes a home paper, as a political evolution it becomes clearer every day that the quarrel between Mr. Gladstone and his late ally is of the first importance and must produce serious changes in the position and relations of the Gladstonian Party.

THE KILKENNY ELECTION.

On Friday (Dec. 20) Mr. Parnell proceeded from Kilkenny to Johnstown. Before he commenced to speak a collision between his supporters and the anti-Parnellites was imminent, when the police rushed between the combatants and kept them apart. Addressing the electors, Mr. Parnell repudiated any idea of relying on the opinion of his English enemies, averred that it was not by cringing and fawning before English parties that he had won for Irish tenant farmers all the advantages accruing to them from recent legislation. He asked the electors not to listen to the flood of lies and of defamation which his opponents had unloosened upon him.

Several of the leading anti-Parnellite members arrived in Kilkenny, and attended a meeting of Sir J. Pope Hennessey's Committee and a number of priests. Mr. Justin McCarthy spoke of the North Kilkenny Election as a certain defeat for Mr. Parnell. Mr. Sexton pointed out that the triumph of Mr. Parnell would frustrate all hope of obtaining Home Rule, and said that the Irish Parliamentary Party would, before the issue was presented at the General Election, claim from Mr. Gladstone assurances not only upon the questions raised by Mr. Parnell, but upon other vital questions. He added that if Mr. Parnell remained the Leader of the Irish Party, he would have to find a new party, for the fifty-three members who composed the majority against him would retire from the House of Commons and probably from public life.

There was no diminution of the electioneering activity displayed by both sides at Kilkenny on Saturday and Sunday. A cablegram from Messrs. John Dillon and T. P. O'Connor, declaring that America would once more come generously to the aid of Ireland if she showed herself solid and united, and stating that unity could only be secured by an overwhelming victory for the majority of the Irish Party at the polls, was largely placarded in the constituency. On Saturday morning a number of ladies presented Mr. Parnell with a bouquet of white flowers as a token of admiration of the pluck with which he has conducted the "struggle for the independence of the Irish Parliamentary Party," and a "tribute to the courtesy and gentlemanly spirit" which has marked his attitude and that of his colleagues in the contest. In the afternoon Mr. Parnell addressed a large crowd from his hotel window. He said if Kilkenny returned Sir J. Pope Hennessey the hand of the dial of Irish progress would be put back to the evil days of 1852, when Ireland was left as a corpse upon the dissecting table. He declined to regard the cowardly, hypocritical voice of the English newspapers, and expressed the belief that Ireland was now engaged in its last bitter and doubtful struggle. On Sunday Mr. Parnell addressed meetings at the villages of Clara and Johnswell. At the last-named place Mr. T. Harrington, who had arrived in Ireland from America on Saturday evening, was among the speakers. Mr. Harrington declared that if Mr. Parnell were beaten, no more money would come from America. No fewer than thirty-six meetings were held outside chapels in favour of Sir J. Pope Hennessey, most of them being addressed by Irish members.

Drs. Hackett and Fitzgerald issued a signed declaration in reply to the statements of Mr. Justin McCarthy and Dr. Tanner respecting the injury to Mr. Parnell's eyes. They ridicule the suggestion that the substance thrown at him was flour and not lime, and say half a dozen independent witnesses are prepared to testify to the serious nature of the injuries sustained. The improvement in Mr. Parnell's condition, they state, still continues, although they are still unable to say that his eyesight is perfectly safe.

The result of the poll was made known on Tuesday (23rd ult.) at the County Court House Kilkenny, as follows:—

Sir John Pope Hennessey (Anti-Parnellite)	2,527
Mr. Vincent Scully (Parnellite)	1,356
Majority	1,171

There are about 5,700 electors on the register, but owing to deaths, removals, and other causes, the effective voting strength of the division is less than 5,000. The last contested election was in 1883, when a Conservative candidate—the Hon. C. Betram Bellew—polled 174 votes against the 4,084 given for Mr. Marum (Nationalist). An examination of figures shows that only 3,883 electors voted. The challenged votes number nearly 200.

MR. PARNELL IN DUBLIN.

Mr. Parnell, accompanied by Mr. Vincent Scully, the defeated candidate at Kilkenny, arrived in Dublin late on Tuesday evening (Dec. 23) and was accorded a very hearty reception by a large crowd who met him at the station. The horses were immediately taken from the carriage in waiting, and Mr. Parnell was drawn through the streets by a number of men who were preceded by a band and followed by a dense body of people cheering. At the National Club, where he stopped on his way to Dr. Kenny's, Mr. Parnell delivered a brief address, in the course of which he said he was not dismayed by the tap on the cheek at Kilkenny. He was blamed for refusing to leave Ireland to the mercy, he would not say of Mr. Gladstone, but of the rag-tag and bobtail of the English Liberal party. He would be infamous and contemptible if he held back any light he could throw on a certain subject, but his justification would come very soon.

Meanwhile, writes the correspondent of the *Times* in Dublin, the question naturally arises, What will Mr. Parnell do? If any persons think he will accept the defeat as conclusive and succumb to it, they do not know the toughness of the material of which he is made. Unless his nature has been entirely changed he would still fight on though struck to his knees. It is open to him, and he will perhaps think it necessary, to try the effect of another election in testing the feeling of the country under more favourable conditions, by letting some one of his faithful colleagues resign his seat and go again to the constituency for re-election, or by doing so himself. This, if successful would be set off against the triumph of the clergy in Kilkenny, and would inspirit his followers. His friends regard the clerical triumph, apart from the question of leadership as a heavy blow to the Home Rule cause.

Mr. J. F. X. O'Brien, M.P., has, says a Dublin correspondent, issued a circular to all the organisers of the National League of Great Britain, stating that, owing to the present financial position of the League, it is probable that most, if not all, of the officials will have to be dispensed with at an early date.

A number of meetings in leading cities in the United States have declared for Mr. Parnell, and the feeling in his favour on the part of the American Irish is evidently increasing. This has probably influenced Mr. W. O'Brien and Mr. Dillon in the waiting attitude they have adopted.

AFTER MR. W. O'BRIEN.

Messrs. McCarthy, Sexton, and other members of the McCarthy section went to Boulogne to meet Mr. W. O'Brien, who arrived there on the 25th ult. in the steamer Obdam from New York. In the course of an interview with a Reuter agent on Dec. 24, Mr. McCarthy said:—"I believe that after Mr. Parnell's declaration subsequent to the Kilkenny election all idea of reconciliation must be abandoned. Mr. O'Brien, who is eminently a patriot, may have left America with the desire of bringing about a reconciliation, but after what has happened since his departure he will find the task impossible. Negotiations even are hardly possible, as the basis for these does not exist any more, since Mr. Parnell refuses to accept as a verdict the election at Kilkenny and declines to abandon the leadership, to which the Nationalists will no longer submit on any consideration."

In reply to a question, whether he thought Mr. O'Brien might, as had been insinuated not openly join the Parnellite Party, Mr. McCarthy spurned the idea as quite impossible and added:—"Mr. O'Brien's patriotism is known too well to admit even a suspicion that he could join the Parnellites if he failed in his endeavours to bring about a reconciliation."

The Obdam was met outside Boulogne harbour by a tug, which took off Mr. O'Brien and his friends and landed them at the pier. On board the tug they were welcomed by M. and Mme. Raffalovitch, Mrs. O'Brien's parents. They were also received by Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P., Mr. Sexton, M.P., Mr. Condon, M.P. and Father Humphreys. During the return passage of the tug Mr. O'Brien had a long and animated conversation with his political friends. He refused, however, in the most positive manner, to express any opinion on the situation to the reporters who sought to interview him, declaring that he required time to inform himself concerning the events that had occurred in Ireland since his departure from America. Mr. O'Brien has gone to Paris. Mr. Sexton, Mr. McCarthy, and Father Humphreys will return to England.

Before Mr. W. O'Brien started for Paris, Dr. Byrne, editor of the *Freeman's Journal*, had an interview of two hours' duration with him. It is believed that Dr. Byrne was sent over to give an account of the situation from a Parnellite point of view, and to endeavour to prepare the ground for the intended conference at Paris.

MR. PARNELL'S MOVEMENTS AND VIEWS.

Mr. Parnell left the residence of Dr. Kenny, M.P., in Rutland-square, early on the 25th ult. and drove, unaccompanied, to Harcourt-street Railway Station, journeying thence by the eight o'clock train to Glenealy, for the purpose of inspecting the new iron ore mine, on that part of his Wicklow property which is situate in the immediate vicinity. Mr. Parnell appeared in better general health than he has been in since the beginning of the North Kilkenny campaign, but still wore a bandage over the right eye. There was no crowd at any of the intermediate stations, but wherever Mr. Parnell was recognised hats were doffed, and cordial salutations exchanged. In an interview with a press representative, he spoke very strongly of the clerical intimidation practised in the North Kilkenny election. The reporter said:—

"You will have observed, Mr. Parnell, the report of an interview between Mr. Justin McCarthy and a Press representative at Boulogne, in which Mr. McCarthy said North Kilkenny was one of the worst divisions in the country for the anti-Parnellites to fight?" "No; one of the very worst for us," replied the member for Cork. "The southern division would have been much more favourable. In North Kilkenny the priests led the people to the polling stations like sheep to vote for Hennessy. In many cases they prevented the people from voting at all, and abstentions are thus accounted for. There was, also, an almost entire abstention of the Protestant Conservative vote. There will be a petition lodged, and we have such information in our possession as will make the result certain. Mr. Vincent Scully is a strong Catholic, but he sees clearly that, if priestly influence is to be used in the elections to come, as it was in North Kilkenny, Ireland is lost. Our case has been misrepresented and" (with a contemptuous smile) "they charge me with appealing to physical force. A general election may not be far distant, and I shall push forward my work." "What view do you hold as to the prospect of parties?" "Should a dissolution occur soon I think Mr. Gladstone would have very little chance in the country. As to my own position, time is on my side. I purpose leaving Kingstown by the mail boat to-night, and may be detained in London a few days on matters concerning the organisation of our party. This will very much depend on the time of Mr. O'Brien's arrival, but I believe Monday will be the day of my departure for Boulogne. On my return from Paris I take a few days' rest, and begin my campaign in Ireland early in the new year. I am at present unable to fix any dates, but I have decided to open at Limerick, and from that city go to Ennis, Waterford and other centres."

IRISH-AMERICAN FEELING.

The *Times* correspondent telegraphed from Chicago:—Since Mr. T. Harrington left the States there had been an undoubted awakening of the old Fenian element. At first this was not taken to mean anything; recent events, however, go to prove the contrary. For two days and nights before he left, Mr. Harrington was constantly in the company of Mr. John Devoy, who represents the Fenian element in the States. A prominent Irish American said:—"The Irish knew their weakness; but they expected the American Clan-na-Gael societies would furnish them with plenty of men, and Clan-na-Gael Guards were organised with this object in view. They called themselves literary clubs on this side of the Atlantic, and athletic clubs in Ireland, for the purpose of disguising their real motive. The Cronin murder was a severe set-back. Now they are rushing into camps again and looking to Mr. Parnell to lead them. Such enthusiasm among the physical-force men has not been aroused since Louis Riel's rebellion."

In further proof of the above, Judge Fitzgerald arrived at Philadelphia on Tuesday, (Dec. 23) after communicating with Devoy, and a secret call was at once issued for a meeting that evening. Judge Fitzgerald says he is here on professional business only. Judge Fitzgerald's presence here is regarded as all the more significant from the fact that the half-breed, William Jackson, formerly Louis Riel's private secretary, is also here. Jackson knows a great deal more than he cares to tell about the workings of the Clan-na-Gael, which, he declares, was on the verge of joining the half-breeds when Riel was taken. There are indubitably thousands of Irishmen here who are partisans of Mr. Parnell, and they are men who are willing to fight. The fact that not a single Chicago newspaper, except, perhaps, the *Evening Post*, where John Devoy is employed, advocates Mr. Parnell's cause, serves to make them all the more desirous of showing their fealty. All the Irish citizens who have risen to good positions in life and all those who have given up the thought of returning to Ireland are opposed to Mr. Parnell. They have on their side the priests, who, it is said, have not hesitated to take some of their impulsive parishioners to task for siding with Mr. Parnell. This action of the clergy has made it impossible for any of the numerous Irish societies and "camps" to make an open proclamation of their intentions. They prefer to meet as individuals rather than adopt a regular organisation. Their first and most difficult move will be to harmonise the split-up factions of the Clan-na-Gael, and this can be only done by the "Trianglers" taking a relatively secondary position, which they are reported to be willing to do. Alexander Sullivan is still secretly their head and dictates their every move.

A MOHAMMEDAN CRITIC OF CHRISTIANITY.

A remarkable article on Christianity and Mohammedanism has just been published by a Turkish paper, the *Terjiman Hakikat*. As newspapers in Turkey are not permitted to discuss religious questions, the paper was at once suspended, a step which had the advantage of being a notification to the Christian newspaper that no attempt to answer it would be permitted. The following, (says the Constantinople correspondent of the *Daily News*), are the most noteworthy passages:—

What is this "progress of civilisation" that the European speaks of? It means that success justifies everything. To lie, to cheat, or to flog and hang starving Mussulmans like Stanley's rear-guard for stealing a mouthful of meat is justified by it. The motto, "Clear out, for I want to come there" is justified by it, and is illustrated by the destruction of native races wherever Europeans set foot. This "progress of civilisation" includes the regarding of adultery as permissible folly as in London, and the leaving of families to starve or commit suicide from want as in Paris, the destruction of all confidence of man in man, and the regarding religious observance as childish. Tell these things to a savage and he will say: What barbarism! They keep their property safe without the aid of police in a hut of straw, while in the places said to be civilised, with all their police and courts, guillotines and executions, the people are unable to keep their solid stone houses and their iron safes from attack. Islam is greateful that it has none of this "progress of civilisation."

After describing the wonderful progress of Mohammedanism during the lifetime and immediately after the death of Mohammed, the article continues:—

"Now, place beside this rapid progress of civilisation in the first three centuries of Islam the first three centures of Christianity. In three centuries it had not made its existence known in the world. And when the sword of Consantine had given a place to Christianity, when did it render any service to civilisation in things moral or material? What was the reward given by Christianity to the man who proved that the world moves? What investigator was ever approved by the Church? Are the writings of the Church to supply the needs of civil and military science and art and industry? To this very day "profane" writings are not licensed by the Church. In this very day can any man who has learning and scientific knowledge remain sincerely a Christian? No science or art is directly or indirectly praised in the New Testament writings. But there is none which is not approved and encouraged directly and indirectly by any number of texts in the Koran or by the traditional sayings of the Prophet. The greatest men of Europe—the Volataires, the Darwins, the Buchners, the Flammarions, the Victor Hugos—are insulted by the anthemas of the Christianity of to-day as infidels, while Islam recognises them as believers in God who only need faith in His Prophet. Let the effects of religion in advancing or retarding progress be brought under scrutiny. Wherever Islam has gone it has saved the original inhabitants. All are still there, with language and nationality preserved. Where can Christianity show that it has done this? Where are the Arabs of Spain, the aborigines of Australia and America? What is Christianity now trying to do with the Jews in Europe? Excepting charitable establishments, none of the institutions of Europe are founded on the Gospel, but are opposed to its teaching. Whatever progress has been made in Europe has been in the form of an instruction against Christianity. If Christianity had the power in Europe to-day the Pasteurs and the Kochs would be burnt at the stake and the Edisons impaled. In Europe to-day Christianity is one thing and civilisation is another. Civilisation is now trying to destroy its ancient enemy Christianity, to drive out its priests, to get the schools out of their hands, and the charities out of their control. Were it not for the ignorant masses of the peasantry Christianity would not be able to hold even its present contemptible position, and would utterly go to ruin, for the lower classes in the cities are already the open enemies of Christianity. Compare with this the state of Islam, where all the institutions of the country are founded on Mohammedan law, and the religious doctors of Islam are honoured by all classes of Government officials, and respect is shown even to religions other than Islam.

MR. JAMESON'S DIARY.

THE STANLEY-BARTTELOT CONTROVERSY.

Mr. Jameson's journal has just been published. The volume opens with a preface in which the main points in the controversy aroused by the publication of "In Darkest Africa," are discussed, and there is a brief introduction in which Mr. Jameson's short life previous to his departure for the Congo is rapidly sketched. He was a naturalist almost from boyhood, and his love of travel was very early developed. At the end of 1878 he went to South Africa in search of sport, and he was able to perform a service for Lord (then Sir Garnet) Wolseley in carrying a despatch from Potchefstroon to Pretoria through a blockade set up by disaffected Boers. In 1882 he was shooting in the Rooky Mountains, and in 1884-5 he travelled in Spain and Algeria. After this tour he married, and remained in England until the opportunity of accompanying Mr. Stanley's expedition as naturalist was too great to be resisted and he started on what was, unhappily, destined to be his last journey. Writing in March, 1887, when on the voyage from Zanzibar to the Congo, he declares that they might "be home in no time" if all went well. "A more definite time," he adds, "I canot give you; I wish to God I could." As in the case of Major Barttelot, it was not long before the admiring and friendly feeling towads the leader of the expedition was clouded over.

THE BEGINNING OF THE QUARREL.

It was on March 31, and about a question of food, that the trouble began:—

"Mr. Stanley here behaved to me in a way which was utterly undeserved, and which I did not expect from him. On passing the Lufu River he was attacked with acute dysentery, and although he was apparently all right again in the evening, he was weak, and had to be carried from the river to the camp. When there I went to him to report that one of my men had deserted with his gun on the march, and at the same time said I was very sorry to hear that he had been so ill. He turned round very sharply, and said, "No wonder. I have only you to thank for it. I have had nothing but tea for two days, whilst you have had meat for your breakfast yesterday, and I consider you are entirely to blame for my illness." I may here state that I had volunteered to take over the cooking and ration arrangements for a week, as no one else seemed inclined to look after them, and before we really could often get nothing to eat. The facts about his having had no meat for two days are the following:—The evening before leaving Congo de Lemba I sent a messenger to ask him if I should kill a goat or the four fowls which were in camp, as there was no meat. The message sent back by his own servant, William, was, 'Save the goat and kill the four fowls, if they will be enough for to-night.' I killed the fowls, and they were quite enough, for some of the other officers had some in the morning. Jephson, Stairs, and I breakfasted next morning in my tent on a tin of sardines, the last but one that I had, so that Mr. Stanley's taunt that I had meat when he had none falls to the ground."

A few days later Mr. Jameson speaks of "Mr. Stanley doing rear-guard with some of his Somalis himself. How he did lay his stick about the lazy ones, and the Somalis whacked away too. It was a sight for sore eyes to see the lame, the sick, the halt, and the blind running with their loads, as if they were feathers; and I was delighted to see some of my men catch it hot after I had been told by Mr. Stanley himself not to strike them."

STANLEY, A GUARDIAN ANGEL.

On April 10 an incident occurred in connection with the sickness of a native chief, which, Mr. Jameson says, led "all the men to look upon me as a brute, and Mr. Stanley as a sort of guardian angel, although I was only carrying out his own orders." One of the chief causes of disagreement between the leader and his lieutenants, as described in these diaries, was that the former gave too ready a credence to the stories told by the natives about the officers. On April 27 Mr. Jameson writes in a letter to his wife:—

"We have all had one or two rather disagreable moments with Mr. Stanley, but I think they are over for the present. I cannot help admiring him immensely for his great strength of will and power of overcoming difficulties; but there are some points in his character which I cannot admire. I will give you an instance. One day, whilst talking to Dr. Parke, he told him that he had heard that two of the boxes of provisions had been opened by the white men—meaning the officers. Dr. Parke asked him who told him. He replied, some of his Zanzibaris. Parke told him that the only two cases opened were opened to get out arrowroot and milk for himself (Stanley) when he had dysentery, and that he could not understand his listening to tales about the officers from the niggers. He had a row with Stairs in exactly the same way. Stairs's donkey broke its leg, and he had to shoot it. I saw the broken leg myself. When he reported the matter, Mr. Stanley informed him that he had been told that the leg was not broken, and that he shot it in a rage; and when asked who had told him, said, 'Some of Tippu Tib's people.' Stairs then gave him a real good piece of his mind on the subject. It is impossible for any one calling himself a gentleman and an officer to stand this sort of thing. The fact is this is the first time Stanley has ever had gentlemen to deal with on an expedition of this sort.

A VERY SERIOUS QUARREL.

The entry for May 20 (1887) bears out the account given in Major Barttelot's journal with regard to a very serious quarrel at Lukulela, on the Congo, between Mr. Stanley and two of his officers concerning the rations of some of the men. Though Mr. Jameson's narrative is more detailed with regard to the very strong language used after a little time he tells us:—

"Barttelot interviewed him, and he told him that he was very sorry for Stairs, but had made up his mind they should stay where they were—that there was evidently a compact among us against him. Barttelot assured him that there was nothing of the kind. Stairs next went to him, and after a long interview it ended in Mr. Stanley taking him back, and telling him that he had given orders to the chiefs to obey him as before. Imagine this being necessary, simply from what he had himself said to them! Jephson went last, and the interview ended by Mr. Stanley apologising for the language he had used, and taking him back also. I had no idea until to-day what an extremely dangerous man Stanley was. Could there be anything more inciting to mutiny than what he had told the Zanzibaris? He forgets one thing, however, that if they dared to lift a hand to one of us there would be a terrible lot of them shot, which would rather weaken his expedition. It is a curious fact, when one thinks over it, that the very men who complained to Mr. Stanley ought, by his own orders, issued when we left the Pool, to have been severely flogged. Such is life."

Concerning the circumstances under which the Rear Guard was left behind, and the troubles with regard to food, the insubordination of the natives, and the personal negotiations with Tippu Tib, little of any importance that is not already known from the accounts of Major Barttelot and Mr. Troup is here recorded. Mr. Stanley himself had to deal very severely with the natives, and when night after night the officers at Yambuya, as they went their rounds, found the sentries sleeping at their posts, it is not difficult to see how inevitable was the frequent use of the stick if discipline was to be maintained. Major Barttelot's memory receive no hurt from Mr. Jameson, who speaks of him again and again in terms of warm affection.

THE CANNIBAL INCIDENT.

With regard to Jameson himself, the gravest charge hitherto brought forward is that concerning the sketching of a girl who was killed and eaten by cannibals, and it is only just to give word for word his own statement in his diary as to what took place. It is contained in the entry for May 11, 1888, at which time Mr. Jameson was, of course, travelling with Tippu Tib.

"Tippu Tib, who came in before it was over, told me that they usually kill several people, and have a grand feast, for the Wacusu are terrible cannibals. He then told me, amongst other stories, that long ago, when fighting near Malela, they killed a great many of the enemy. The natives who were with him were cannibals, and not a body could be found next morning. (He tells me that two men will easily eat one man in a night.) He sent for water in the night to wash his hands and to drink, the water there being in a well. When it was brought he could not make out why it stuck to his hands, and was so oily and bad to drink. Next day he and several Arabs went up to see what was the matter with the water, and there they saw a most horrible sight. The top of the water was all covered with a thick layer of yellow fat, which was running over the side, and he found out that his natives had taken all the human meat to the well to wash it before eating. At the next place he camped by a stream, and made the natives camp below him. I told him that people at home generally believed that these were only "travellers' tales," as they are called in our country, or in other words, lies. He then said something to an Arab called Ali, seated next him, who turned round to me and said, "Give me a bit of cloth, and see." I sent my boy for six handkerchiefs, thinking it was all a joke, and that they were not in earnest, but presently a man appeared, leading a young girl of about ten years old by the hand, and then I witnessed the most horribly sickening sight I am ever likely to see in my life. He plunged a knife quickly into her breast twice, and she fell on her face turning over on her side. Three men then ran forward and began to cut up the body of the girl; finally her head was cut off, and not a particle remained, each man taking his piece away down to the river to wash it. The most extraordinary thing was that the girl never uttered a sound, nor struggled, until she fell. Until the last moment I could not believe that they were in earnest. I have heard many stories of this kind since I have been in this country, but never could believe them, and I would never have been such a beast as to witness this, but I could not bring myself to believe that it was anything save a ruse to get money out of me, until the last moment. The girl was a slave captured from a village close to this town, and the cannibals were Wacusu slaves, and nativess of this place, called Mculusi. When I went home I tried to make some small sketches of the scene while still fresh in my memory, not that it is ever likely to fade from it. No one here seemed to be in the least astonished at it."

BARTTELOT'S DEATH.

On July 21 Mr. Jameson, still on the march, received the sad news of his comrade's murder. Concerning that tragic scene nothing fresh comes out in these pages, unless it is the rumour that the man in the hut did not fire the fatal shot himself, but said to a boy of his "Oh, here is the white man come to beat my wife, shoot him," and that the boy picked up a gun and fired. An experience of Mr. Jameson himself is of importance in connection with the death of his friend. He recalls how

"One night, after Mr. Bonny left I had gone to bed, and out of pure devilment they fired off about one hundred guns in a minute round my tent. I suppose to frighten me. Some of the guns were fired off right beside the tent, lighting it up with the flash. I jumped out of bed and ran out, catching one man in the act of firing off his gun at the back of the tent. I ran at him, when he flung his gun to another man, and I caught him by the arm and shouted out to the head Arab in charge (Muni Somai) to come to me. He had run into his tent in a funk. The man was a big fellow, and it was all I could do to hold him. I sent a Soudanese for Muni Somai, when another Manyema came up, and put his gun on full cock right up close to my breast, when Muni Somai arrived, and then there was a devil of a row. I told them all that I would shoot the very next man that fired off his gun beside my tent, and not another gun was fired whilst they remained in that camp. I did not think much of it at the time, but since then I have."

SANGA'S EXECUTION.

The trial and execution of Sanga at Stanley Falls on August 7, 1888, are thus described:—

"Crossed to the other side after breakfast, and Sanga was tried before Mons. Haneuse, three other Belgian officers, and Tippu Tib. Sanga was first asked what he had to say. He told a rambling story about Major Barttelot coming to his house where his women were drumming and singing, and that Kapranga came too; that Major Bartellot kicked him; and that when Kapranga, the major, and he were outside, some one fired a shot from behind him, and shot the major dead, the ball going in at his back, but that he had not done it. Here Tippu Tib stated that Sanga had told him, on arrival here, that he was in bed at the time the major was shot. M. Haneuse asked him what made him run away and come here. He said that many people had accused him of having done it, and so he ran away. I then made the statement which Mr. Bonny had given me on my arrival at Unaria, and further stated that all the muniaparas of the Manyema had assured me that Sanga had shot Major Barttelot. Sanga was asked if he had anything futher to say. He repeated that he had not done it, and had run away because people said he had, and that on the road to Yarracombi he had met Muni Somai, who, when he saw him, ran away as fast as he could. Voting papers were then given to Tippu Tib, M. Haneuse, and the three other Belgian officers, to mark with a cross if they considered him guilty and to leave blank if innocent. All five papers were found crossed, so M. Haneuse told Sanga that he had found him guilty and would be shot. He laughingly replied, "Well, do it quick." He was chained to a large log, and when carried outside said again, with a laugh, "It is all right; the white man is dead, I am going to die too." He was carried down to the rocks on the shore, where a firing party of six Houssas, at six paces, fired at him and did not kill him; fired a second time and did not kill him; then one of the Belgian officers ran up with a revolver, and fired two shots into his head. Only four bullets had hit him, two in the right breast one in the knee, and one in the throat, besides the two from the revolver. After the first discharge, when he was hit by some of the bullets, the look he gave us was the most horrible I think I ever saw on a man's face."

JAMESON'S DEATH.

Two days afterwards Mr. Jameson left for Bangala. On the day following his departure he contracted a chill which rapidly developed into a fever, and though he fought bravely against his illness, he only reached Bangala to die in Mr. Ward's arms on the day after his arrival. Mr. Ward's account of the last hours of his friend is very touching.

"1 p.m.—I asked him just now if he was in any pain. "No, old chap, no pain, only tired—oh! so tired. I think it's time to turn in; it's so dark—so tired," and again became unconscious. 3 p.m.—I have given him nourishment upon every occasion, but he does not rally, and only gets feebler. 6 p.m.—Daruru and I put hot bricks round him, as his extremities have grown cold. He grows weaker and weaker. The drums just now sounded to knock off work in the station, he opened his eyes and stared at me, clutching my hands, and said, with a husky voice, "Ward! Ward! they're coming; listen!" (and as the drums rumbled in the distance), "Yes, they're coming—now let's stand together." He was thinking of the drums calling the savages to fight him while he drifted down the river past the villages. 7-20—His pulse grew weaker and weaker. 7-30—As I supported him to administer brandy he drew a long breath and his pulse stopped."

The book contains a large number of graphic illustrations from Mr. Jameson's original sketches. In an appendix the birds and insects, which he collected, are classified by various specialists, whose contributions will add much to its value in the opinion of readers of scientific tastes.

"MAHOMED" ON THE STAGE.

The president of the Liverpool Moslem Congregation, (Mr. W. H. Quilliam), has received the following letter from the Sultan of Turkey acknowledging the receipt of a resolution from that society thanking His Majesty for the efforts successfully made by him to prevent the suggested stage play of "Mahomed" being performed on the English stage:—

"Palace of Yildiz, Constantinople, Dec. 7, 1890.

"Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that His Imperial Majesty has been very much touched by the letter recently received, expressing the thanks of your community for the successful efforts made by His Imperial Majesty to prevent the representation of a play calculated to shock and outrage the feelings of all devout Mahommedans. Having the honour to be one of His Imperial Majesty's Aides-de-Camp, I have consequently received the Imperial commands to inform you of the Sultan's high appreciation of the said letter, and also to state that his Imperial Majesty is specially grateful to the British Government for the perfect liberty and freedom accorded to the religious movement that has led to the founding of your society. His Imperial Majesty wishes you all success in your efforts, and as he has been led to understand that you are founding a library, I have been further commanded to inform you that His Imperial Majesty would be most happy to send any special books that might be wanted, or to assist you in any other manner desired.—I have the honour to be, &c.,

"Woods Pasha, Vice-Admiral,
"Aide-de-Camp General to H. I. M. the Sultan."

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.

The following are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the successful candidates at the examination recently held for admission to the Colonial Academy:—

Thompson, R L B	12583	Ritchie, C MacI	8247
Castens, W E	9987	Coode, Henry P R	8237
Kough, T M	9955	Roberts, C P	8125
Carvell, P G	9925	Keane, J	8095
McHarg, A A	9871	Doyle, J F L H

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